447

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

(Dr. R. C. M. Pearson)

AND

THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

(Mr. G. D. Kirby)

FOR THE YEAR

1954

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

(Dr. R. C. M. Pearson)

AND

THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

(Mr. G. D. Kirby)

FOR THE YEAR

1954

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Statistics, etc.	13—18, 154—172
Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases ...	19—31
National Health Service Act, 1946	33—66
National Assistance Acts and Children Act, 1948 ...	69—71
Sanitary Circumstances in the Area	73—105
School Health Services	107—172

Accommodation for Mental Defectives	34, 64—66
Ambulance Service	44, 50—52
Ante-Natal Clinics	35, 36, 43
Bakehouses	105
B.C.G. Inoculation	142, 143
Blind Persons	68—70, 147, 150
Blood Testing	36
Booking Arrangements—Midwifery Service	34, 35, 44
Butchers' Shops	105
Canal Boats	87
Cardiac Clinic	111, 125, 126
Care of Mothers and Children	34—43
Care of Premature Infants	42, 43
Care of Unmarried Mothers	36, 37
Certified Day Special School	148—150
Cesspools	79
Chest X-Ray of Mothers	36
Child Guidance	133
Children Act, 1948	71
Collection and Disposal of Refuse	77, 78, 79—82
Common Lodging Houses	83
Consultant Facilities	43, 46, 47
Contraceptive Clinic	47
Co-operation of Parents, etc.	146
Dairies	105
Deaf and Dumb Pupils	147
Dental Treatment	42, 120—122
Diabetes	148
Diphtheria Immunisation	49
Discharging Ears	124
District Clinics	118, 119
Domestic Helps	61, 62
Drainage and Sewerage	74, 75
Drains—House	83
Drayton Hall Maternity Home	34, 45
Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	147, 148, 149
Entertainment Troupes—Medical Examination ...	153
Epileptics	68, 147
Eradication of Bed Bugs	90
Extra Nourishment—Mothers and Children	40, 41
Factories Acts	85, 86
Fish Shops	105
Food—Chemical Examination of	102—104
Food Hygiene	153

	Page.
Handicapped Pupils	147—150
Health Education	61
Health of Children	111, 112
Health Visitors	47, 48
Hellesdon Hospital	34
Home Advisers	60
Home Nursing Service	48, 49
Hospitals	34
Hospital Treatment—School Children	112
Housing	87—89
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	78, 90
Ice-Cream	104, 105
Infant Welfare Centres	38—40
Infectious Diseases	24—30, 134—141, 144, 145
Inspection and Supervision of Food	90—105
Isolation Hospital	34, 45
Jenny Lind Hospital	34
Juvenile Delinquency	152
Kitchen Waste and Salvage	79—81
Laboratory Work	31
Maladjusted Pupils	147
Maternal Mortality	46
Meals for School Children	143, 146
Meat Inspection and Meat Marking	76
Meat and other Foods	91—105
Medical Equipment—Loan of	60, 61
Medical Inspection of School Children	112—117, 151
Meetings of Owners and Tradesmen	83
Mental Deficiency Acts	64—66
Mental Health Services	62—66
Midwifery Services	44—47
Midwives	44
Milk—Distribution of	40, 41
Do. Supply and Examination of	90, 91
Minor Ailments Clinics	117—119
Mothercraft Teaching	37
Music Halls	83
National Assistance Acts, 1948-1951	67—71
National Health Service Act, 1946—Administration, etc.	33—66, 111
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital	34, 45
Norwich Corporation Act, 1933—Section 81 ...	90
Nuisances	82
Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948 ...	43
Nursery Provision	43
Nursery Schools and Classes	151
Nursing Homes	47
Nursing Mothers—Extra Nourishment	40, 41
Nutrition of Children	152
Occupation Centre	66
Offensive Trades	83
Orthopædic Treatment	43, 111, 128—130
Otorrhoea—Treatment of	124
Outworkers	86

	Page.
Pail Closets—Conversion	83
Pet Animals Act, 1951	86
Pig Food	77, 78, 80, 81
Piggeries	84
Plantar Warts	128
Post-Natal Clinics	35
Premature Infants—Care of	42, 43
Preserved Meat Manufacturers	105
Prevention of Break-up of Families	60
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	52—60
Pupil Midwives	44
Rag Flock, and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 ...	86
Rats and Mice—Destruction	84, 85
Refresher Courses	44, 48, 49
Refuse—Collection and Disposal of	77, 78, 79—82
Relaxation Classes	37
Remand Home	152
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	105
Rheumatism—Acute	126
Ringworm	43, 126, 127
Salvage	79, 80
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	82
School Clinics	111, 117—119
Sewerage and Drainage	74, 75
Shops and Offices	86
Sick Room Equipment	60, 61
Slaughter Houses...	75—77
Spastics	68
Speech Therapy	43, 132, 133
Staff	11, 12, 111
Statistics	14—18, 154—172
Sterilised Maternity Outfits	37
Still-births	46
Swimming Baths	86, 87
Teachers—Medical Examination of	152
Tents, Vans and Sheds	83
Theatres	83
Tonsillectomy	125
Tuberculosis	20—23, 52—60, 68, 142
Uncleanliness	130, 131
Unmarried Mothers—Care of	36, 37
Unsatisfactory Households	60
Unsound Food	91—102
Vaccination	49
Vale Hospital, Swainsthorpe	64
Venereal Diseases	31
Vision—Defective	43, 123, 124
Water Supply	74
Welfare Foods	40, 41, 152
Welfare of Old People	68
West Norwich Hospital	34, 45
Whooping Cough Inoculation	50

Health Committee

Lord Mayor:
COUNCILLOR HORACE ALLEN, J.P.

Chairman:
ALDERMAN J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:
COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND

Members:

Coun. H. ALLEN, J.P. (*Lord Mayor*)	*Coun.* MRS. RUTH E. HARDY, (*Deputy Lord Mayor*)
,, W. S. BLOFIELD	,, G. HOWARD
,, I. D. DICKSON, M.C., M.D.	,, E. PRITCHARD
,, MRS. E. FICKLING	,, A. SOUTH, J.P.
,, L. E. GOODMAN	,, MRS. M. A. STANNARD

Co-opted Members:

DR. E. F. CLARIDGE (Until 28/9/54)
DR. T. D. F. MONEY, (From 23/11/54)
DR. R. H. SCOTT,
Representatives of the Norwich Local Medical Committee.

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.
Representative of the Norwich Executive Council.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b29924042

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHURCHMAN HOUSE,
68, ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH.

29th June, 1955.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1954, which has been drawn up on somewhat similar lines to previous years.

I have made an attempt in the following paragraphs to review the present position and have tried to step aside and survey the Service aloof from the day to day administrative and clinical duties of the Department.

1954 has been a year of consolidation with a broadening of the partnership between all interests both within and outside the National Health Service. I look forward to a firmer link between the Mental Hospital Service and the Local Health Authority Services on the prevention of mental ill-health and, especially, relapses after treatment. It would seem that the Health Visitor trained for the purpose will have a profound influence in the development of the Services along these lines as she will be in a position to see the first signs of family breakdown. Generally speaking, parents are eager to learn and to discuss their difficulties but care has to be taken that every-day routine duties do not press too heavily so that an opportunity, which should have been seized, is missed. Much has been done to improve physical health by our predecessors in the Public Health Service but is every possible use being made of the facilities now available to maintain full mental and physical health? Much inertia will have to be overcome in the field of mental health as it was overcome years ago in the realms of physical health. Penetration will have to be slow and must be essentially peaceful.

At various times throughout the year I had the opportunity of meeting small groups of General Practitioners to discuss the services available thus ironing out minor difficulties and leading to an appreciation of each other's point of view and from these meetings followed satisfactory administrative arrangements for co-ordinating our activities.

On the statistical side, no great change took place but there was a slight fall in the Birth Rate with an extraordinarily low proportion of male to female children born (952 boys to every 1000 girls, the lowest figure during the past 15 years, 1943, being 959 : 1000). No death was caused by gastro-enteritis but two of those due to broncho-pneumonia were associated with this infection. Although the Infantile Mortality Rate remains the same, eleven deaths took place from broncho-pneumonia in children between

the age of one month and one year (five of them, however, had associated illnesses or congenital defects, the remaining six being 1—3 months old). There was a rise in the stillbirth rate but it is still below the national level. The satisfactory decline in tuberculosis deaths continues and is accompanied by a reduction of notifications of the disease and a drop in the number of sputum positive cases (from 6 to 46).

Turning to Infectious Diseases, it is disturbing that outbreaks of dysentery continue to occur in the City at rather too short intervals and on investigation it would appear that a considerable spread takes place by contact amongst the children playing together in spite of care taken by Head Teachers and School caretakers to reduce the spread within school classes. A careful watch has been kept by the School Meals Service in order to maintain a high standard of cleanliness and credit is due to the Staff for the care taken on all occasions.

It would be impossible to maintain control of infectious diseases and particulary food poisoning if it were not for the very adequate and freely provided services of the Public Health Laboratory. My grateful thanks are due to Dr. Dowsett for her interest and readiness to co-operate on all occasions.

Little change has taken place in the Maternity Services but I should like to pay tribute to the work of the Diocesan Moral Welfare Workers as it will be seen that very few unmarried mothers living in the City had to be sent to residential accommodation elsewhere. On practically all occasions, Miss Crossley was able to make suitable arrangements either within the family or in the locality.

In July it became the responsibility of the Local Health Authority to distribute Welfare Foods and with the aid of a small additional staff, the setting up of a central depot and greater use of the Infant Welfare Centres the change over took place smoothly.

Despite the shortage of Dental Staff, facilities were readily available to expectant mothers. It is hoped that as the Staff increases, the offer of advice and treatment which is made to all expectant mothers will lead to a greater interest in dental hygiene during pregnancy.

Premature births which used to be about 6% of the children born rose to 8.2% in 1953 and to 10% in 1954. In spite of this tendency there is, in fact, a fall in the loss of premature infants for which much of the credit must go to the Midwifery Service, both Domiciliary and Institutional. It is not clear why a smaller number of mothers were discharged before their fourteenth day following institutional confinements but the total number of visits made for this purpose during 1954 rose.

Once again the number of visits made by Health Visitors has risen but the figure does not really reflect, nor is it so important

as the advice given during each visit or the thought put into it as well as the follow-up carried out when the family circumstances require it.

There is an appreciable rise in the number of visits made by the District Nurses to all types of cases with the exception of tuberculosis. The number of visits to cases of infectious disease and particularly to children, places emphasis on the importance of nursing small children at home if suitable facilities including medical and nursing care are available.

An anxious watch is being kept on the vaccination and immunisation figures. Whilst a small rise has taken place in vaccination returns another fall is evident in the immunisation figures. This is in spite of efforts to stress the importance of these two preventive measures to parents who have the responsibility for very young children.

The report on the Ambulance Survey carried out by Officers of the Ministry of Health gave general satisfaction and emphasised the keenness of the Staff and good condition of the vehicles as well as the sound relationship which exists between the Service and the Hospitals.

Dr. Sutton's Report on the Chest Clinic's Services speaks for itself and I have to thank him for its preparation and the detailed information contained therein. Here is an opportunity to lead in a national campaign by the relentless pursuit of all infectors. An all-out attack must be made including a wide search for possible contacts who may be infectious.

Every year brings changes in the Domestic Help Service. This year stresses the greater flexibility, more complete cover and the desire to serve individual families according to their needs. For these reasons it has been necessary to increase the Staff and make certain other readjustments.

The Occupation Centre in new premises at No. 58, Earlham Road, has given wider scope for training, more room for equipment and activities as well as permitting the admission of a younger age group who will benefit by earlier training.

Mr. G. D. Kirby's Report gives details of the new responsibilities for the slaughtering of animals and meat inspection taken over by the Council during the year and I must take this opportunity of thanking all concerned for ensuring that no serious difficulty arose when the change took place and for making it possible to carry out full meat inspection and meat marking although working for long hours under trying conditions. For a time these additional duties interfered with the normal district work but eventually with additional staff the difficulty was overcome.

In December, 1953, the Minister of Health stated that the Government had decided to accept the recommendations of the Mission sent to the United States in 1952 to study the fluoridation

of Water Supplies. In February, 1954, the Norwich City Council was approached by the Ministry of Health with an offer to participate in a Study Scheme. The Council, however, after receiving a recommendation from its Health and Water Committees in favour of acceptance, decided to defer and consider it again if further evidence in favour of fluoridation is brought forward.

I must take this opportunity of referring to Dr. G. L. Leggat's retirement in March, 1954, after over 30 years' service in the Health Department, and to say how much his knowledge of the City and his attention to detail must have helped the families who have to thank him for his services to the community. It was a great sorrow to all that he died only a few months after his retirement.

I welcome Dr. E. H. Gordon as my Deputy and offer my thanks to all members of the Staff who have contributed so willingly to the work of the Department realising that it is not only a privilege but a responsibility to serve the community and that a great deal of thought and care must be given to every individual who seeks advice.

For the support of the Health Committee and particularly its Chairman, the late Alderman J. Brooksbank, J.P., I am very grateful because, without their encouragement, some of these small improvements would have been difficult to introduce.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. C. M. PEARSON,

Medical Officer of Health

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES, 1954.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

R. C. M. PEARSON, M.D., Ch.B. (Ed.), M.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

G. L. LEGGAT, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H.
(Retired on 15th March, 1954).
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

E. H. GORDON, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer (from 1st April, 1954).

G. W. RIDDEL, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer in charge of School Health Service; and
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

MISS A. A. NICOL, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

MRS. M. E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B. (St. Andrews), M.R.C.O.G. (Lond.).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and School Medical Officer.

C. H. B. LAWFIELD, M.A., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and School Medical Officer.

MEDICAL OFFICERS (PART-TIME).

P. H. SUTTON, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).
(Chest Physician)

E. LISTER, M.D. (Vienna).
(For treatment of Scabies.)
*In the service of the Regional Hospital Board.

PUBLIC ANALYST (PART-TIME).

ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

NURSING STAFF, ETC.

MISS E. M. STANWORTH, Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and 15 Domiciliary Midwives.

MISS G. J. BOOKER, Resident Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

MISS S. M. PECKHAM, Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service and 17 District Nurses.

6 Health Visitors and School Nurses.

2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

1 School Nurse.

1 Nurse (Temporary Part-time) in District and Minor Ailments Clinics, (Until 22nd July, 1954).

1 Welfare Officer (Part-time), Chest Clinic. (From 4th October, 1954).

1 Nursing Attendant.

DENTAL OFFICERS.

A. E. Summers, L.D.S. (Glasgow), Principal School Dental Officer.

J. D. Pollard, L.D.S. (Eng.), School Dental Officer.

A. M. Wilson, L.D.S. (Edin.), School Dental Officer.

Mrs. M. Wilson, L.D.S. (Edin.), School Dental Officer.

5 Clerk Attendants.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

G. D. Kirby, F.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., F.S.I.A., Senior Sanitary Inspector.

J. H. Smellie, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector.

13 Inspectors, all holding the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Insitute fo Sanitary Inspectors and the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institu for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

3 Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfecting and Drainage Officer.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES STAFF.

E. E. Scott, M.I.W.M.A., Senior Inspector.

1 Inspector.

2 Unqualified Assistants.

SPEECH THERAPIST (Part-time.)

Miss Doreen Barber, L.C.S.T.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

P. W. Neal, Duly Authorised Officer and 2 Duly Authorised Officers (Pa time) for relief purposes.

2 Female Occupation Centre Supervisors and Mental Health Worke (Mental Deficiency).

1 Male Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisor and Mental Health Work (From 19th July, 1954).

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Mrs. E. M. Shorten, Organiser of Domestic Helps (until 3rd October, 1954).

Mrs. P. M. Gardiner, Organiser of Domestic Helps (from 11th October, 1954).

Mrs. N A. Byatt, Part-time Assistant Organiser of Domestic Helps (fro 13th December, 1954).

The equivalent of 65 Domestic Helps (Full-time).

2 Home Advisers.

CLERICAL STAFF.

*H. Howard, Senior Administrative Assistant.

F. Bingham, Chief Clerk, Sanitary Inspectors' Office.

35 Clerks.

*Holds the Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

STATISTICAL

ANNUAL REPORT, 1954

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	8,16
Population (Census, 1951)	121,22
Estimated Mid-year Home Population	121,25
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1954 according to Rate Books)	37,58
Rateable Value	£1,002,26
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,01

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	1658	810	848
Illegitimate	138	66	72
	1796	876	920

Adjusted Birth Rate (Area Comparability Factor 1.00) 14.8

Still Births.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	44	24	20
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	44	24	20
	—	—	—

Deaths	1343	679	664

Adjusted Death Rate (Area Comparability Factor 0.91) 10.0

Maternal Mortality Rate:—

Per 1000 live births	1.11
Per 1000 Total (live and still births)	1.09

	1953	1954
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	3	2

Infantile Mortality Rate:—

	1953	1954
All infants per 1000 live births ...	24.42	24.5
Legit. infants per 1000 legit. live births	24.97	21.7
Illegit. infants per 1000 illegit. live births	16.53	58.0

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate :—	1953	1954.
All infants per 1000 live births ...	17.36	15.03
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	—	2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—	—

Mortality Rate:—1 to 5 years ... 0.08 per 1000 population

Tuberculosis Mortality Rate :—

7 deaths from Pul. Tub. (death rate 0.058 per 1000 population).
4 deaths from other Tub. diseases (death rate 0.033 per 1000 population).

Cancer Mortality Rate :—

Malignant growths accounted for 225 deaths, with a death rate of 1.86 per 1000 population. The number of deaths in 1952 and 1953 were 245 and 256 respectively.

Comparative Table 1954.

	Norwich 1954.	Norwich 1953.	England and Wales.
Birth Rate per 1000 population ...	14.81	15.24	15.2
Death Rate „ ...	11.08	10.69	11.3
Still Birth Rate :—			
Per 1000 live and still-births ...	23.91	18.11	24.0
Per 1000 population ...	0.36	0.28	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 live and still-births ...	1.09	1.6	0.69
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 live births ...	24.5	24.42	25.5

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH DURING THE YEAR 1954

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

	CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65 —	75—
	ALL CAUSES	1343	44	10	7	7	42	259	351	623
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
3	Syphilitic disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	32	—	—	—	—	1	7	11	13
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	28	—	—	—	—	1	18	7	2
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	25	—	—	—	—	2	11	6	6
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	6
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	124	—	—	1	—	6	34	38	45

16	Diabetes	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	218	—	—	—	—	3	28	59	128
18	Coronary disease, angina	211	—	—	—	—	2	51	75	83
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	29	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	16
20	Other heart disease	203	—	—	—	1	5	16	45	136
21	Other circulatory disease	50	—	—	—	—	—	9	16	25
22	Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
23	Pneumonia	62	11	2	—	—	—	7	12	30
24	Bronchitis	68	—	—	—	1	—	17	16	34
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	7	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	18	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	6
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	9	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	24	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	15
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	118	21	2	2	2	6	17	18	50
33	Motor vehicle accidents	8	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	2
34	All other accidents	21	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	11
35	Suicide	23	—	—	—	—	5	12	3	3
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1954.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks. -2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Premature Birth ...	11	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Congenital Defects ...	7	1	—	—	8	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Injury at Birth ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	11
Other Causes ...	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Totals ...	24	3	—	—	27	5	2	2	—	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	44

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY DURING 1954.

Age-Periods	Notifications.						Deaths					
	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
5—15 „ ...	3	2	5	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	10	7	17	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	
25—35 „ ...	8	8	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
35—45 „ ...	2	3	5	2	2	4	3	—	3	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	7	1	8	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	8	4	12	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over ...	4	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	
TOTALS ...	44	26	70	10	5	15	6	1	7	3	1	

In addition to the 85 new notifications, 24 further cases came to my notice in 1954 in other ways than by formal notification. 21 were transfers to the City from other areas, 2 were obtained from the Death Returns and 1 posthumous notification was received. 21 were respiratory cases and 3 non respiratory. Distribution of these further 24 cases is shown in the following table.

Age periods.	Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	3	4	7	1	—	1
25—35 „ ...	2	4	6	1	—	1
35—45 „ ...	2	4	6	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	—	1	—	1	1
Totals ...	8	13	21	2	1	3

In all, 109 cases of Tuberculosis, 91 lung and 18 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. The 18 non-respiratory were classified as follows:—

Age Periods.	Meninges	Bones and Joints	Peripheral Glands	Genito-Urinary	Pericardium
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	1	—	3	1	—
15—25 „	—	—	—	2	—
25—35 „	—	1	—	1	—
35—45 „	—	1	1	1	1
45—55 „	—	—	—	2	—
55—65 „	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	1	—	1	—
Totals ...	2	3	4	8	1

Of the cases notified 63.53 per cent. were males and 36.47 per cent. were females. 55.29 per cent. were married, 42.35 per cent. were single and 1.18 per cent. were widowed. Information was not obtained in 1.18 per cent. of the cases A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in 29.4 per cent. of 68 cases where information could be obtained.

The average age (years) at the time of notification was as follows :—

Respiratory	M.	37.09	Respiratory	M.&F.	34.61
Respiratory	F.	30.42	Non-respiratory	M.&F.	29.40
Non-respiratory	M.	31.30	All forms	M.&F.	33.69
Non-respiratory	F.	25.60			

Notifications in 1954 totalling 85 were 48 lower than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications decreased by 48, non-respiratory remained the same. The age groups under 15 claimed 8 of the 70 respiratory and 6 of the 15 non-respiratory notifications.

Deaths.

Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year numbering 11 were for the eighth consecutive year the lowest ever recorded for the City. The previous year's figure was 14. The death rate per 1000 population in respiratory cases was 0.058 compared with 0.108 in 1953. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from non-respiratory Tuberculosis, there being 4 compared with 1 in 1953, the corresponding death rates per 1000 population being 0.033 and 0.008. The total death rate from respiratory and non-respiratory Tuberculosis reached a new low level of 0.09 per 1000 population.

Respiratory Tuberculosis accounted for 7 deaths, and non-respiratory Tuberculosis for 4 deaths.

The deaths occurred at the following periods during 1954:—

	Respiratory.	Non-respiratory.
January	1 ...	—
February	1 ...	—
March	— ...	—
April	1 ...	—
May	— ...	—
June	2 ...	—
July	1 ...	1
August	— ...	—
September	— ...	—
October	— ...	1
November	— ...	1
December	1 ...	1

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis 3—1 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory had not been notified during life. Deaths in institutions numbered 7.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year		Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 1000 of population		
			Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).
1893-99	Averages	108,672	138	93	231	1.27	0.85	2.12
1900-09		117,052	144	87	231	1.23	0.74	1.97
1910-19		118,824	138	59	197	1.16	0.50	1.66
1920-29		124,020	115	25	140	0.93	0.20	1.13
1930		124,900	78	12	90	0.624	0.096	0.72
1931		126,100	77	11	88	0.61	0.08	0.69
1932		126,600	100	12	112	0.79	0.09	0.88
1933		126,100	93	15	108	0.737	0.118	0.855
1934		125,700	97	20	117	0.77	0.16	0.93
1935		124,700	77	9	86	0.62	0.07	0.69
1936		123,700	75	23	98	0.606	0.186	0.792
1937		123,000	61	11	72	0.5	0.089	0.58
1938		122,300	63	6	69	0.515	0.049	0.56
1939		120,900	73	10	83	0.604	0.082	0.686
1940		115,400	65	11	76	0.563	0.095	0.658
1941		111,810	57	11	68	0.51	0.098	0.608
1942		106,100	59	6	65	0.556	0.056	0.612
1943		101,160	73	10	83	0.721	0.099	0.82
1944		101,600	72	11	83	0.709	0.108	0.817
1945		103,540	56	10	66	0.541	0.097	0.637
1946		112,390	68	11	79	0.605	0.098	0.703
1947		114,900	63	12	75	0.548	0.104	0.652
1948		118.000	54	7	61	0.458	0.059	0.517
1949		119,000	45	4	49	0.378	0.034	0.412
1950		119,700	40	6	46	0.334	0.050	0.384
1951		120,300	31	9	40	0.257	0.075	0.332
1952		120,300	33	4	37	0.274	0.033	0.307
1953		120,900	13	1	14	0.108	0.008	0.116
1954		121,250	7	4	11	0.058	0.033	0.091

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles continued to be epidemic into the first quarter of 195 Scarlet Fever was fairly prevalent during the first quarter 1954, but during the second quarter of the year there was a fallin off in the number of notifications received from Gener Practitioners, and this was maintained throughout the remaind or the year. Dysentery continued to be epidemic during the fir quarter of the year and became less prevalent during the secon and third quarters of the year, but increased towards the end of th year. Whooping Cough was prevalent during the whole of the yea

Sonne Dysentery.

The epidemic of Sonne Dysentery which occurred in the latt part of last year continued into the first quarter of 1954, aft which it decreased only to increase again in the last quarter the year. Table A shows the incidence by age and the quarter the year. The number of cases was 725, of which 11 cases we admitted to hospital.

Table A.

	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Percentag
Under 5 ...	45	52	22	27	10	7	29	14	206	28%
5—14 ...	88	73	43	35	3	7	29	28	306	42%
15—44 ...	37	64	10	14	6	5	14	25	175	24%
45—64 ...	10	8	—	1	1	1	5	1	27	4%
65 and over	2	2	1	2	—	—	2	2	11	2%
	182	199	76	79	20	20	79	70	725	100%
	381		155		40		149		725	

Table B shows the geographical distribution by quarters the year.

Table B.

	Sector				
	N.W.	N.E.	S.W.	S.E.	Total
1st Quarter ...	270	27	34	50	381
2nd Quarter ...	54	12	15	74	155
3rd Quarter ...	27	6	3	4	40
4th Quarter ...	98	31	11	9	149
	449	76	63	137	725

The geographical distribution was determined by using th Aylsham and Ipswich Roads as the North-South axis and Thorp and Earlham Roads as the East-West axis. Table B shows tha almost one-third of the total number of cases occurred in th N.W. sector of the city during the first quarter of the year.

Table C shows the number of cases discovered as the result of the examination of stools of contacts. 216 cases were found in this way, almost a quarter of the total number.

TABLE C.

	Adults	School Children	Pre-School Children	Total
1st Quarter ...	48	58	19	125
2nd Quarter ...	10	23	13	46
3rd Quarter ...	2	3	4	9
4th Quarter ...	18	10	8	36
	78	94	44	216

The results of the investigations revealed that the disease was widespread throughout the city. There was evidence that the disease could be conveyed by inanimate objects in schools and in only one instance a food handler was definitely incriminated and he infected at least ten families in the three days he was at work before he was detected following a mild attack of the disease for which he did not seek treatment by his doctor. Altogether, 25 food handlers suffered from the disease and 64 were contacts of cases. Food handlers were excluded from their work until they were certified fit to return to work after three consecutive negative reports were received at intervals of two days. Where a case of the disease occurred in the household of a food handler the food handler was excluded until the case was cleared and thereafter he had three negative reports.

It will be appreciated that the investigations could not have been completed without the most excellent co-operation of Dr. L. Dowsett and her staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich. The size of their task is revealed by the fact that 3,593 specimens of stools were examined in connection with Dysentery cases and their contacts, in addition to their very full programme of work.

FOOD POISONING.

Notifications of food poisoning numbered 100 for which the following organisms were found to be the cause:—Salm. typhimurium 62; Staph. Aureus. 2; Salm. Seftenberg 2 (introduced by a traveller from Canada); Salm. Infantis 2; Salm. Enteritidis 1; and no organism was found in 31 cases.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No case was notified during the year.

Epidemic Vomiting.

Outbreaks of epidemic vomiting occurred in three infant schools and one junior school involving 125 children and three teachers. Investigations revealed no causative organism. Two private schools were also affected.

Scarlet Fever.

144 cases, compared with 364 in 1953, were notified. 2 cases were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

The bacteriological examination of Scarlet Fever contacts was continued during 1954. The number of cases detected and treated is given on page .

Diphtheria.

No case was notified during the year.

Whooping Cough.

594 notifications were received compared with 638 in 1953. 20 cases were admitted to hospital. 2 sisters, one aged 2 years and the other 5 years, died.

Measles.

An epidemic of Measles occurred during the year. A total of 2105 notifications were received (742 in 1953) and investigations by Health Visitors revealed that 113 cases had complications, a rate of 5.3% and three cases had complications involving two systems of the body. The ears were affected in 49 cases of which 17 showed evidence of discharge, eyes were affected in 15 cases, the chest in 34 cases (including pneumonia 9, bronchitis 15) and complications involving other systems of the body accounted for 18. This last group included a case of right hemiplegia associated with measles and a case of measles encephalitis.

Poliomyelitis.

A small epidemic of Anterior Poliomyelitis occurred during the third and fourth quarters of the year. Twelve cases were notified of which 8 cases were paralytic and 4 were non-paralytic forms of the disease. An account of the nine school children involved is contained on page 135. The other three cases involved a child of one year and two women. The onset of paralysis on the 22nd August in the muscles of the outer aspect of the left thigh of the child occurred within three weeks of the last of three injections of combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic given in that thigh. The general practitioner administered the latter two injections subcutaneously, thereby hoping to minimise the risk of poliomyelitis. The child has made a good recovery and the present minimal paralysis should show further improvement. One woman

of 38 years developed the non-paralytic form of the disease on the 17th October, and is assumed to have transmitted the infection to her niece, case 7 referred to on page 135. The second woman had paralytic poliomyelitis in January and made a good recovery in hospital.

Acute Encephalitis.

3 cases of Acute Encephalitis (infective) and one of the Post Infectious type were notified. All cases were admitted to hospital and recovered.

Meningococcal Infection.

1 case was notified, admitted to hospital and died.

Pneumonia.

Acute primary pneumonia notifications increased from 76 in 1953 to 106, and acute influenzal pneumonia increased from 13 to 15. 11 deaths occurred due to acute primary pneumonia.

Erysipelas.

17 cases were notified, compared with 28 in 1953, of whom 2 were admitted to hospital. There was no death.

Jaundice.

34 cases were notified in accordance with the Jaundice Regulations 1943, compared with 20 in 1953.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

100 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, 86 from institutions and 14 from domiciliary practice. Infection of the breast was present in 33 cases (5), uterine infection accounted for 21 cases (3), urinary infection in 16 cases (3); and Miscellaneous 30 (3). The figures in brackets indicate the number which occurred in domiciliary practice. No deaths occurred.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notifications	Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements	Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Removed from District
9	8	1	9*	—	—	—

* As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of the Doctors in charge of the cases.

Malaria.

1 case was reported, the disease having been contracte abroad.

Scabies and Verminous Conditions.

21 notifications of Scabies were received from Gener Practitioners and 4 cases came to my knowledge from other source a total of 25 compared with 30 in 1953. In addition 13 contac examined at the Scabies Clinic were found to be suffering fro Scabies (12 in 1953), making a total of 38 known cases.

These conditions were treated at the Public Health office and in addition 5 Scabies contacts not infected attended for trea ment during the year. No case was sent by the Norfolk Coun Council.

Notifications were received from General Practitioners that persons were infested with vermin.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(1) Disease.	(2) Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners.	(3) Cases admitted to Hospital.	(4) Total numbe of Death of City Person
Scarlet Fever	144	2	—
Whooping Cough	594	20	2
Measles	2105	33	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic) ...	8	4	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic	4	3	—
Meningococcal infection ...	1	1	1
Acute Encephalitis (Infective) ...	3	3	—
(Post Infectious) ...	1	1	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	106	15	11
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	15	3	—
Erysipelas	17	2	—
Malaria	1	—	—
Dysentery	725	11	—
Food Poisoning	100	3	—
Jaundice	34	5	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	100	85	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	9	1	—
Scabies	21	—	—
Verminous Conditions ...	8	—	—

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Age unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	1	9	13	17	85	14	4	1	—	—	—	—	144
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	63	83	63	79	89	201	6	—	6	1	—	3	—	594
Measles	82	213	234	316	357	867	18	2	12	1	—	3	—	2105
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	8
(non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Encephalitis (infective)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
(Post-infectious) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	2	3	1	5	2	13	4	5	16	12	27	15	1	106
Acute Infl. Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	8	1	—	15
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	5	—	17
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	27	49	41	35	54	241	65	15	110	50	27	11	—	725
Food Poisoning	2	10	9	6	1	11	8	6	13	6	20	8	—	100
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	—	10	4	5	1	—	34
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	79	12	—	—	—	100
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Scabies	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	4	3	2	—	3	1	21
Vermin	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	—	8

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	11 (a)
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (b)
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 (b)
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

(*a*) One patient died outside the City.
(*b*) Cases not notified.

LABORATORY WORK.

The Director (Dr. L. M. Dowsett) of the Public Health Laboratory, situated at Bowthorpe Road, kindly sends me the following report of the work done for Norwich at that laboratory.

During the year, 9,672 specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory from the Public Health Department and the General Practitioners in the City .

Nose and throat swabs	3273
Sputum	342(a)
Fæces and urine	4889
Water	361
Milk	212
Miscellaneous	595
	9672

(a) Specimens of sputa sent for examination from the Chest Clinic have not been included.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics are held on Monday afternoons, Tuesday mornings and Friday evenings in a special portion of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Out-patients' Department.

Dr. H. L. Rogerson, the Consultant Venereologist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital has kindly sent me the following:—

There were in the City of Norwich during 1954, 15 fresh cases of syphilis, 31 of gonorrhoea and 149 of other conditions associated with venereal diseases.

There were no cases of primary or secondary syphilis. There are at present only about 150 cases of early syphilis per quarter in the whole of England and Wales.

The appearance of cases of late syphilis, however, continues at about the same rate, as is to be expected, since the latent period before the appearance of late syphilis is about ten years up to about forty years. A decrease in late syphilis may be expected in about five years time.

The incidence of gonorrhoea was about the same as in 1953, in the proportion of approximately three males to one female.

Non-gonococcal urethritis, which in recent years has become much more common and is now quite an important clinical entity, was seen twice as often as gonorrhoea. In the statisics for the whole country these two diseases are about equal in distribution, so that it follows that either non-gonococcal urethritis is more common here, or that gonorrhoea is less common, or that a combination of these two trends exists.

It is still recommended that all pregnant women who have been treated for syphilis in the past have a course of treatment during subsequent pregnancies.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

(a) NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL. This is a genera hospital with a large out-patient department. It has a total of 44 beds, including 28 for eye cases, and the daily average number o beds occupied was 379 compared with 381 in 1953.

(b) THE JENNY LIND HOSPITAL. The Jenny Lind Hospita which works in close co-operation with the Norfolk and Norwic Hospital has 80 beds and admits boys under 11 years and girl under 12 years of age, not suffering from an infectious or con tagious disease. There is also an out-patient department. Th daily average number of beds occupied was 55 compared with 6 in 1953.

(c) THE WEST NORWICH HOSPITAL. In accordance with th Ministry of Health classification of hospitals the West Norwic Hospital comes under the category Mainly Chronic, i.e., havin accommodation for general cases and chronic sick cases, but mor than 50% beds for the latter. The Institution provides 279 beds The daily average number of beds occupied was 241 compared wit 268 in 1953.

(d) NORWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL has 82 beds; 24 beds ar allocated for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The accommoda tion includes 2 blocks containing 28 cubicles. The daily averag number of beds occupied was 62 compared with 47 in 1953.

(e) HELLESDON HOSPITAL for Mental Cases has 294 beds fo males and 449 for females. The number of beds actually occupied however, was 813—330 males and 483 females. The statutor accommodation at the Bethel Hospital, Bethel Street, is 116, an 114 beds are occupied, all by females.

(f) ACCOMMODATION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES. See page 6

(g) THE MATERNITY HOME AT DRAYTON HALL provides 1 beds for General Practitioner cases. The daily average number o beds occupied was 13.0 compared with 13.8 in 1953.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

(Section 22)

Bookings of maternity cases for institutional confinement ca still be made at the Municipal Clinic, 4, Earlham Road. Preferenc for admission to an institution was given to those cases (*a*) wh had previous medical complications, or (*b*) who were liable to hav complications in their confinement, or (*c*) whose home condition were unsuitable for domiciliary confinement.

With the exception of categories (*a*) and (*b*) the home con ditions of each case were investigated by the domiciliary midwive

279 applications were received for admission to an institution. 103 cases were assessed without visitation. Of the remaining 176 cases, 157 were recommended for admission to an institution and 19 for domiciliary confinement.

In addition, on behalf of the Hospital authorities the domiciliary midwives inspected the homes of patients who had applied to their private doctors for institutional confinement on non-medical grounds. 604 cases were visited during the year and institutional confinement was considered necessary in 455 cases, advisable in 13 cases, and not necessary in 136 cases.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.

4 Ante-natal sessions were held at the Central Clinic, 4, Earlham Road, each week, and Post-natal Clinics were held on the 1st and 3rd Friday afternoons in the month.

Attendances at the Ante-natal Clinics during the year were as under:—

Clinic	First Attend-ances	Cases contin-uing from 1953	Total No. of Mothers attending	Total Attend-ances	No. of Sessions held	Average No. Attending
4, Earlham Road	507	91	598	2605	205	13
Catton Grove ...	156	25	181	653	46	14
Larkman Lane...	151	33	184	712	48	15
Lakenham ...	60	15	75	271	24	11
George White ...	114	14	128	356	23	15
Thorpe ...	52	7	59	135	24	6
West Earlham ...	35	14	49	219	24	10
Tuckswood ...	47	12	59	245	24	10
	1122	211	1333	5196	418	12

In 1953, 1752 mothers made 5863 attendances.

The attendances at the Post-natal Clinics were as under :—

Clinic.	First Attendances.	Cases continuing from 1953.	Total No. of Mothers Attending.	Total Attendances.
4, Earlham Road ...	100	8	108	197
Catton Grove ...	31	1	32	50
Larkman Lane ...	39	1	40	57
Lakenham ...	7	—	7	11
George White ...	19	1	20	41
Thorpe ...	4	—	4	5
Tuckswood ...	16	—	16	16
	216	11	227	377

In 1953, 247 mothers made 349 attendances.

Blood Testing.

The majority of the General Practitioners refer their cases to the Authority's Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics for blood testing under the arrangements set out in detail in the Annual Report for the year 1953.

The following results were obtained during the year :—

(i) Cambridge Laboratory.

W.R. & P.P.R.—Negative 1109 (99.82%) Positive 2 (0.18%)
Hb. content—range 7.6 to 17.3 gms.%
Rh factor—Positive 794 (71.47%) Negative 317 (28.53%)
Antibodies present in 9 (2.84%) negative specimens.

Cord blood from Rh negative patients—
66 (54.55%) Rh positive, 55 (45.45%) Rh negative.
1 Positive to Coombe's test (0.83%)

(ii) Norfolk & Norwich Hospital Laboratory.

W.R.—Negative 1109, Positive 2.
G.C. Fixation—Negative 24, Positive Nil.
Vaginal smears negative to Gonococcus 24.
Cord blood—Coombe's test—Positive Nil, Negative Nil.

As a result of these findings, 2 mothers with antibodies present were admited for institutional confinement; both infants were born alive.

7 mothers with antibodies present were confined on the District 1 resulting in a 20 weeks abortion, 1 in a macerated stillbirth at 30 weeks, and 5 in full-term healthy infants.

The mothers with positive W.R. tests received treatment and gave birth to live infants.

Since the investigation for the Rh factor in the bloods of expectant mothers commenced in October 1947, a total of 8,871 investigations have been made. 6,723 (75.79%) were Rh positive and 2148 (24.21%) Rh negative, and since the investigation for the estimation of hæmoglobin commenced in October 1949, a total of 5,753 investigations have been made, the results ranging from 6.4 gms.% to 17.3 gms.%.

Routine Chest X-ray Examination of Ante-natal Patients.

Facilities have been available at the Chest Clinic at the Isolation Hospital for the routine chest X-ray examination of ante-natal patients. 479 patients were referred from the Local Authority's Ante-natal Clinics; 333 attended and 146 (30.48%) defaulted. 328 were reported to be normal and 5 (1.5%) because of lesions attended the Chest Clinic. The latter and the patient who was mentioned in the 1953 report gave birth to live infants.

Care of Unmarried Mothers.

The Council does not maintain any institution for the accommodation of mothers and children. On the recommendation

of the Health Committee 5 mothers were admitted ante-natally to various Mother and Baby Homes, the mothers contributing in accordance with the scale adopted by the Council.

The Moral Welfare Worker of the Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee looks after the general and moral welfare of unmarried mothers who seek her aid. The Committee provides a shelter at 2, Heigham Grove, Norwich with accommodation for 6 beds and 2 cots, to which girls and their babies are admitted. The Norwich City Council makes a grant of £75 to this Committee. Whilst resident at 2, Heigham Grove, during pregnancy, the girls attend the Maternity Clinic at 4 Earlham Road for routine ante-natal supervision including blood testing and 38 attended during the year.

At the end of 1953 the Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee were assisting 33 girls and during 1954, 64 new cases came to their notice and needed help or advice. Of the 64 new cases 55 were maternity and of these 5 were admitted to the Committee's shelter at 2, Heigham Grove and 8 to other Homes and places.

The shelter at 2, Heigham Grove gave accommodation to 49 girls during the year, 12 of whom were persons belonging to Norwich. 32 babies were accommodated during the year.

The Moral Welfare Worker also assisted girls in securing grants from voluntary organisations, in securing payments from the putative fathers and in obtaining lodgings for the girls and foster mothers for the babies when desired. Closest touch is kept with the Health Visitors in all cases.

Mothercraft Teaching.

Mothercraft classes continued to be held at 4, Earlham Road on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month. The course consists of 7 lectures covering a variety of subjects relating to motherhood and child care. The classes have been much appreciated as is shown by the increased attendances.

Relaxation Classes.

Classes for ante-natal exercises and training in relaxation have been given at 4, Earlham Road, on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month. Numbers of cases booked for institutional confinement have been able to attend the explanatory talks and demonstrations on the 1st Thursday but the exercise classes which are held on the 3rd Thursday are still limited to Primigravidæ who are booked for home confinement as the demand exceeds the amount of available space.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits have been issued from the Authority's Ante-natal Clinics free of charge to domiciliary midwifery cases. Distribution has been as under:—

1950—904; 1951—890; 1952—1057; 1953—1008; 1954—1019.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1954.

Name of Centre.	When held.	No. of Sessions.	No. of New Cases Attended.	Total No. of Cases Attended.	Total Attendants seen by Medical Officers.		No. of Attendances		Average Attendance per Case.
					Total.	Average per Session.	Total.	Average per Session.	
LAKENHAM.									
Jubilee Playground,	Monday p.m.	48	82	525	1033	22	2760	57	8.35
Long John Hill.	*Friday p.m.	50	47		—	—	1626	33	
GEORGE WHITE.									
George White School,	Monday p.m.	48	96	550	1130	24	2664	56	8.36
Churchill Road.	*Thursday p.m.	52	55		—	—	1936	37	
ST. BARNABAS.									
St. Barnabas Parish	Tuesday p.m.	52	131	470	1300	25	3916	75	10.97
Hall, Russell Street.	(a) Wednesday a.m.	52	19		22	11	1244	24	
EATON.	(b) Monday p.m.	48	109		692	17	3099	65	
Jessopp Road, Con-	Tuesday p.m.	52	121	1108	1118	21	4436	85	8 67
gregational Church.	Thursday a.m.	52	60		636	12	2079	40	
EARLHAM.									
Larkman Lane	*Tuesday a.m.	52	48	715	—	—	1759	34	7.83
Infants' School,	Friday p.m.	50	124		1287	26	3846	77	
Clarkson Road.									
THORPE.									
The Stuart School,	Wednesday p.m.	52	134	603	1212	23	3221	62	5 34
Telegraph Lane									

Tuckswood Community Centre.	Wednesday a.m.	52	131	505	1326	26	3176	61	6·28
WEST EARLHAM.									
West Earlham Community Centre.	*Wednesday a.m. Wednesday p.m.	52 52	9 88	— 496	— 862	— 17	965 3345	18 64	8·68
CALVERT STREET.									
Calvert Street Methodist Church.	(c) Thursday a.m.	52	24	102	165	14	944	18	9·25
MILE CROSS.									
Baptist Church Hall, Mile Cross Road.	Thursday p.m.	52	121	372	1075	21	3375	65	9·07
CATTON GROVE.									
Catton Grove Infants' School, Middleton Close.	Friday a.m.	51	70	254	922	18	2277	45	8·96
MARINERS LANE.									
The Mission Hall, Sherbourne Place.	(d) Friday p.m.	50	56	146	500	17	1786	35	12·23
Grand Totals		969	1525	5846	13280	20·6	48454	50	8·28

* Health Visitors only in attendance.
(*a*) Medical Officer attended on 2 occasions.
(*b*) Medical Officer attended on 41 occasions.
(*c*) Medical Officer attended on 12 occasions.
(*d*) Medical Officer attended on 29 occasions only.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Infant Welfare Centres are provided as shown in the table on pages 38 and 39. The table also shows the number of attendances, etc., during 1954.

At the end of the year there were 12 centres which were open on 19 sessions each week.

Attendances at the Infant Wenfare Centres have been as follows:—

	1953	1954
By children under 1 year	22,683	21,175
By children between 1 and 2 years ...	10,541	10,468
By children between 2 and 5 years ...	18,660	16,811
	51,884	48,454
Total number of individual children who attended during the year	5,875	5,846
Average attendance of children per session at all the Centres	56.4	50.0
Children seen by the Medical Officers in charge	15,660	13,280
Average number of children seen by the Medical Officers per session	21.36	20.6

Children found at the Infant Welfare Centres to need treatment are referred to their own General Practitioner.

Supply of Welfare Foods.

Welfare Foods, which are included in the Government's Welfare Food Scheme, are distributed at the Infant Welfare Centres on behalf of the Ministry of Food. The local Food Office closed down in July, 1954, and the Council has since been entirely responsible. A central distribution centre has been open at Churchman House on 7 half-days each week, and the issues from the Infant Welfare Centres increased considerably. In addition, other foods and medicaments are supplied where the welfare of expectant or nursing mothers or young children so require. A charge is made for the foods in accordance with the Council's scale.

Owing to the continuance of the National Milk Scheme it has not been necessary for several years to issue supplementary supplies of liquid milk to any mothers or children through the Council's scheme. National Dried Milk, however, has been issued on behalf of the Ministry of Food and other proprietary Dried Milks have been issued on the recommendations of the Medical Officers.

Charges were made in appropriate cases. The following tables show the quantities of foods, etc., issued during 1953 and 1954.

(i) *Dried Milks.*

	1953 Free.	1953 Full Cost.	1953 Total.	1954 Free.	1954 Full Cost.	1954 Total.
National Dried Milk (tins) ... ... (Equivalent to 7 pints of Milk)	770	43860	44630	1417	66969	68386
Other Dried Milk (pkts.) ... ... (Equivalent to $4\frac{1}{4}$ pints of Milk)	12	506	518	—	894	894
Totals ...	782	44366	45148	1417	67863	69280

(ii) *Foods, Etc.*

(a) Supplied by the Local Health Authority :—

	1953	1954
Virol (14 oz. cartons)	1343	1080
Malt and Oil (1 lb. cartons) ...	1652	1362
Lactagol ($5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tins)	1577	880
(8 oz. cartons)	—	296
Virolax (7 oz. cartons)	804	761
Dextrosol (1 lb. cartons) ...	1531	1646

(b) Supplied by the Ministry of Food :—

Orange Juice (bottles)	32509	56209
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	11366	14677
Vitamin Tablets (packets) ...	1823	3648

Iron Tablets were issued from the Infant Welfare Centres and Calcium, Iron and Vitamin Tablets from the Ante-natal Clinics.

In addition 1350 cartons of Virol, 1672 lbs. of Malt and Oil, 12 cartons of Virolax, 1466 bottles of Parrish's Food and 406 lbs. of Dextrosol were distributed to school children on behalf of the Education Committee during the year.

Dental Treatment.

The Principal School Dental Officer reports :—

"Expectant and Nursing Mothers. The attendances remained much the same as for the previous year with a very similar record of work done. The number of dentures provided shows an increase of 26.

Children under School Age. The number of children treated again varied very little. It should be noted that more use was made of the application of silver nitrate solution for the conservation of temporary teeth. Also more fillings were inserted."

(a) *Numbers provided with dental care*:

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally
Expectant and Nursing mothers	175	175	160	105
Children under five	309	309	309	309

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided*:

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided	
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower
Expectant and Nursing mothers	38	417	—	—	457	65	85	
Children under five	—	67	155	—	556	321	—	—

Care of Premature Infants.

No change in the arrangements for keeping under observation premature infants was made during the year. A good Ambulance Service is available but an ambulance with special equipment for the transport of these cases has not been provided; instead a complete set of equipment is kept in readiness at the Maternity Clinic, 4, Earlham Road, for use as required during transport by

nbulance; such equipment to be returned for cleaning after use. additional sets of equipment are kept at 4, Earlham Road.

Every encouragement is given, weight and vitality permitting, r premature infants to be nursed at home by a relay of omiciliary staff. Results have proved encouraging.

The services of a Consultant Pædiatrician are available to the omiciliary Midwifery Service at the request of the General ractitioner Obstetrician. In cases where it is necessary for the remature infants to be transferred to hospital by ambulance a ember of the Domiciliary Midwifery staff accompanies the case transit.

266 (including 100 county) babies born in the City during e year weighed at birth 5½ lbs. or less. A further 18 City babies ere born outside Norwich. Of the 184 City premature babies, 62 ere born at home and of these 6 were still-born and 1 died within 4 hours. 12 were transferred to Hospital where 1 died within 4 hours and a further 4 within 28 days.

Of the 104 City premature babies born in Hospital, 21 were ill-born, 6 died within 24 hours and a further 2 within 28 days.

Of the 18 City premature babies born outside the City, 3 were ill-born, 2 died within 24 hours and 1 within 28 days.

Nursery Provision.

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily uardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

No certificate was issued for a child minder under this Act. uring the year the holder of the certificate which was issued uring 1953 ceased to act as a child minder. 1 inspection was ade by a Health Visitor.

Consultant Clinics.

Defective Vision. Children seen at the Infant Welfare entres suspected to be suffering from defective vision are eferred to the School Eye Clinics at Churchman House. 38 hildren were referred; glasses were recommended for 16.

Any of these children requiring Orthoptic treatment are eferred to the Orthoptist at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Orthopædic Defects. Children seen at the Infant Welfare entres suspected to be suffering from orthopædic defects are re- erred, with the approval of the General Practitioner, to the rthopædic Clinics at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Speech Clinics. Children under 5 years of age who do not ttend any school are given speech training by the part-time peech Therapist at Churchman House on the recommendation f the Assistant Medical Officers.

Ringworm. 1 child under school age suffering from ring- orm of the scalp continued treatment from 1953 and was certified t. No new case came to my notice during the year.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

(Section 23).

The booking arrangements for institutions are mentioned on pages 34 and 35.

Transport for midwives and their equipment was provided by the Ambulance Service on 267 occasions.

(a) Midwives.

The establishment consists of a Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives, a Resident Assistant Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives and 16 District Midwives. With regard to the District Midwives 15 were actually employed for the whole of the year and a holiday midwife for 3 months.

On the 31st December there were 9 midwives at the West Norwich Hospital and 10 at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. In addition 2 midwives were in private practice (1 domiciliary and 1 in a private nursing home).

The total number of midwives practising in the City on the 31st December was 36.

All the Domiciliary Midwives are trained in the administration of gas/air analgesia and each is provided with her own Minnitt gas/air apparatus. Transport of the apparatus is by the midwife's cycle or car for the use of which she is granted an allowance, or by the Ambulance Service. 6 of the domiciliary midwives are approved Teaching Midwives.

During the year 8 pupils completed their training and passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives Board.

Domiciliary Midwives attend Refresher Courses at prescribed intervals, viz. 7 years, approved by the Board, in rota, their expenses being defrayed by the Local Authority. The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives attends Refresher Courses at intervals of 5 years. Under these arrangements 2 Domiciliary Midwives attended Refresher Courses during the year. Arrangements were made for the Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives and her Assistant and some of the Domiciliary Midwives to attend Study Days which were arranged by the Norfolk Branch of the Royal College of Midwives in April and October.

(b) Midwifery Service.

(i) Domiciliary.

The domiciliary service continued to be controlled from Earlham Road, throughout the year. 926 confinements (excluding 36 cases of miscarriage) were attended (940 in 1953). Doctors were engaged in 662 cases. In addition to attending these 92 confinements the domiciliary midwives carried out ante-nat

pervision making a total of 12012 ante-natal visits to patients' n homes. Nursing visits after labour numbered 17881. In dition the midwives attended for varying periods 582 patients ho had been discharged before the expiration of the lying-in riod, i.e. 14 days, 252 visits to 49 patients from the Norfolk d Norwich Hospital, 857 visits to 275 patients from West Nor-ch Hospital, 842 visits to 258 patients from Drayton Hall aternity Home. There were 14 stillbirths on the district, repre-nting 1.51% of the cases attended. Doctors were engaged in of these cases

14 cases of notifiable Puerperal Pyrexia occurred, none of nom was transferred to hospital. All the cases were fully vestigated.

) Institutional.

) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

This hospital has a maternity block which admits mostly normal or suspected abnormal cases. 648 mothers from the ity and County of Norfolk were confined during the year. 51 illbirths were registered and 19 children died within 10 days of rth and there were 53 cases of notifiable Puerperal Pyrexia. (1 County) maternal deaths occurred.

Ante-natal clinics are also held twice each week at the Norfolk nd Norwich Hospital, at which City and County persons booked r admission to the Maternity Wards at the local institutions ttend. The Secretary of the Hospital states that 1450 women ade 2990 attendances at these Clinics during the year, but he was nable to give separately the numbers in respect of City and County ersons. In addition, 41 mothers each made one post-natal ttendance. 1304 women made 2732 attendances in 1953.

) West Norwich Hospital.

694 mothers who normally reside in the City and County were nfined in this institution. There were 18 stillbirths; 7 children ied within 10 days of birth and there were 31 cases of notifiable uerperal Pyrexia. There was no maternal death.

:) Isolation Hospital.

2 women were confined in the Isolation Hospital and gave irth to live children. One mother died.

d) Drayton Hall.

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County f Norfolk, and many mothers, who normally reside in the City, re admitted for their confinements.

(c) Statistical.

(i) Still-births.

84 stillbirths were registered in the City, including 46 Coun cases; 1 County child was illegitimate.

14 were registered in connection with the Council's Domicilia Midwifery Service, 18 (4 County) at the West Norwich Hospit 51 (41 County) at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and (County) was born in the ambulance on the way to the hospita

The following table shows the conditions associated with sti births, which were registered in the City during the year, excludi the County cases:—

Rhesus incompatability	2
Toxæmia of pregnancy	3
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	4
Accidental A.P.T., fœtal anoxia	1
Accidental hæmorrhage	2
Accidental hæmorrhage—cause unknown ...	1
Toxæmia, impaired placental circulation and prolapsed cord	1
Eclampsia (twins)	2
Hydramnios	1
Congenital heart lesion	1
Bilateral tumour of neck	1
Cord round neck	3
Placenta prævia, premature twin labour	1
Placenta prævia	2
Anencephalus	3
Uterine inertia and cervical dystocia	1
Early rupture of membranes—post-mature ...	1
Hydrocephalus	2
Post-maturity	1
Tentorial tear	1
Cause unknown	4
	38

(ii) Maternal Mortality.

2 deaths were associated with Pregnancy, Childbirth o Abortion, representing a Maternal Mortality Rate of 1.09 per 100 live and stillbirths.

(d) Consultant Facilities.

(i) Obstetrical Emergencies.

General Practitioners can consult any member of a panel o three Specialists in difficult maternity cases. Midwives in a cas of obstetric emergency may summon a Consultant Obstetricia

direct and need not await the arrival of a General Practitioner before doing so. The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the fees.

ii) Ante-natal Care.

The examination, when necessary, of patients from the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics by the Specialists at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued throughout the year. 51 cases were referred, including one patient who proved to be not pregnant.

iii) Post-natal Care.

The arrangements made by which patients attending the Municipal Post-natal Clinics can be examined by Specialists at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued. 11 cases were referred during the year.

(e) Contraceptive Clinic.

The Council continued to make an annual subscription of £50 to the voluntary clinic at Ber Street.

(f) Maternity and Nursing Homes.

Before applicants are registered new homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the byelaws and the standards laid down by the Health Committee. The arrangements for protection against fire also are inspected. All nursing and maternity homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year 5 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity) and one in respect of a mixed home.

HEALTH VISITING.

(Section 24)

Under the National Health Service Act 1946, the authorised number of Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, is 17 excluding the Tuberculosis Visitors. The number of Health Visitors employed on the 31st December, 1954, was 16 excluding 2 Tuberculosis Visitors. In addition one School Nurse was employed.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining Health Visitors the Council decided to assist financially suitable persons to train as Health Visitors by paying three-quarters of the minimum salary of a Health Visitor during the period of training, in return for which the Student undertakes to give two years' service with the Council. One student completed her training, was successful in the examination and commenced duties as a Health Visitor during the year.

Visits were made as under by the Health Visitors during the year:—

	1953.	1954.
Total number of visits to premises ...	21053	21203
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	692	583
Visits to children under 1 year—		
First visits	1769	1884
Total visits	8114	8880
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years	13449	13360

Arrangements are made for the Health Visitors to attend Refresher Courses approximately every 5 years. 3 attended in 1954. Some of the Health Visitors attended Study Days, which were arranged by the Norfolk Branch of the Royal College of Midwives in April and October.

HOME NURSING.

(Section 25)

The authorised number of District Nurses under the National Health Service Act, 1946, is 1 Superintendent and 20 full-time nurses, but the Health Committee has authorised the appointment only of 1 Superintendent and 17 full-time nurses.

The Council accepted financial responsibility for one of the Male Nurses to undergo a course of training organised by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. At the end of the year this nurse was still undergoing training.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining District Nurses the Health Committee in an effort to make easier the work of the District Nurses during the winter months, at the end of the year authorised the employment of bathing attendants. This proposal had not received final approval at the end of the year.

At the end of the year 1 Superintendent, 12 whole-time and 4 part-time nurses were employed, including the Male Nurse who was undergoing a course of training. The types of cases attended were as follows:—

	Cases.	Visits.
Medical	1151	46832
Surgical	389	10946
Infectious Diseases	72	1012
Tuberculosis	41	1524
Maternal Complications ...	72	660
Others	109	1269
Totals ...	1834	62243

In 1953 1860 patients were attended, to whom 55969 visits were made.

The Health Committee accepted financial responsibility for the attendance of one of the District Nurses at a residential Refresher Course which was held at Oxford in the Spring.

Arrangements were made for some of the District Nurses to attend Study Days which were arranged by the Norfolk Branch of the Royal College of Midwives in April and October. Lectures were arranged for members of the District Nursing Staff twice a month during the winter months. Some of these were illustrated by films and film strips.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(Section 26).

For the purposes of comparison details of the primary vaccinations done during the years 1950—1954 are given below:—

Year	No. of Births	Primary Vaccinations (Age at date of vaccination) Under 1 year	1-5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years	Percentage of children vaccinated under 1 year of age
1950	1851	290	34	39	70	15.7
1951	1910	346	81	45	202	18.1
1952	1832	445	78	32	128	24.3
1953	1843	431	68	52	118	23.3
1954	1796	467	55	32	101	26.0

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year 1150 new cases were immunised against Diphtheria, and 1348 children received re-inforcing doses. 536 of the new cases were immunised by General Practitioners. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with:—

	AGE at date of final injecion or of reinforcing injection. Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	432	456	47	36	40	121	18	1150
Number of children who received a secondary (re-inforcing) injection ...	—	2	1	3	168	997	177	1348

At the end of the year 4091 children, or approximately 44.5% of the population under 5 years of age, had been immunised. 12471 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years had also been immunised or approximately 70% of the children attending school.

From 1935, the year in which Diphtheria Immunisation clinics commenced in Norwich, 30,141 children have been immunised.

Whooping Cough Inoculation.

Whooping Cough inoculation, when asked for, is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department and by General Practitioners in the city. During the year 365 children, of whom 364 were under 5 years of age, were immunised at the Public Health Department Clinics.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(Section 27).

At the end of the year 6 ambulances, 2 multi-seater vehicles and 4 sitting-case cars were in use.

102 journeys of 100 miles or more from Norwich were made. Firemen were used on 63 occasions to supplement the Ambulance Staff.

Cases carried.

The following tables show the number of cases dealt with during the year:—

(i) *Classification.*

	Stretcher Cases.		Sitting Cases.		Total.	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
Accidents and sudden illnesses	871	828	855	752	1726	1580
Transport to and from hospitals and other places (not included elsewhere) ...	4569	4303	21964	23123	26533	27426
Maternity Cases ...	132	213	551	817	683	1030
Mental Cases ...	74	59	179	156	253	215
Corpses (to Mortuaries)	90	97	—	—	90	97
Totals ...	5736	5500	23549	24848	29285	30348

(ii) *No. of Cases conveyed:*—

	By Local Services.		Cases conveyed by other Local Authorities under Mutual Assistance Schemes.	
	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.
By Ambulances ...	8082	8706		
By Cars	17524	18227		
	25606	26933	3679	3415

In addition the defectives were conveyed to and from the Occupation Centre daily (990 journeys 1954, 836 journeys 1953).

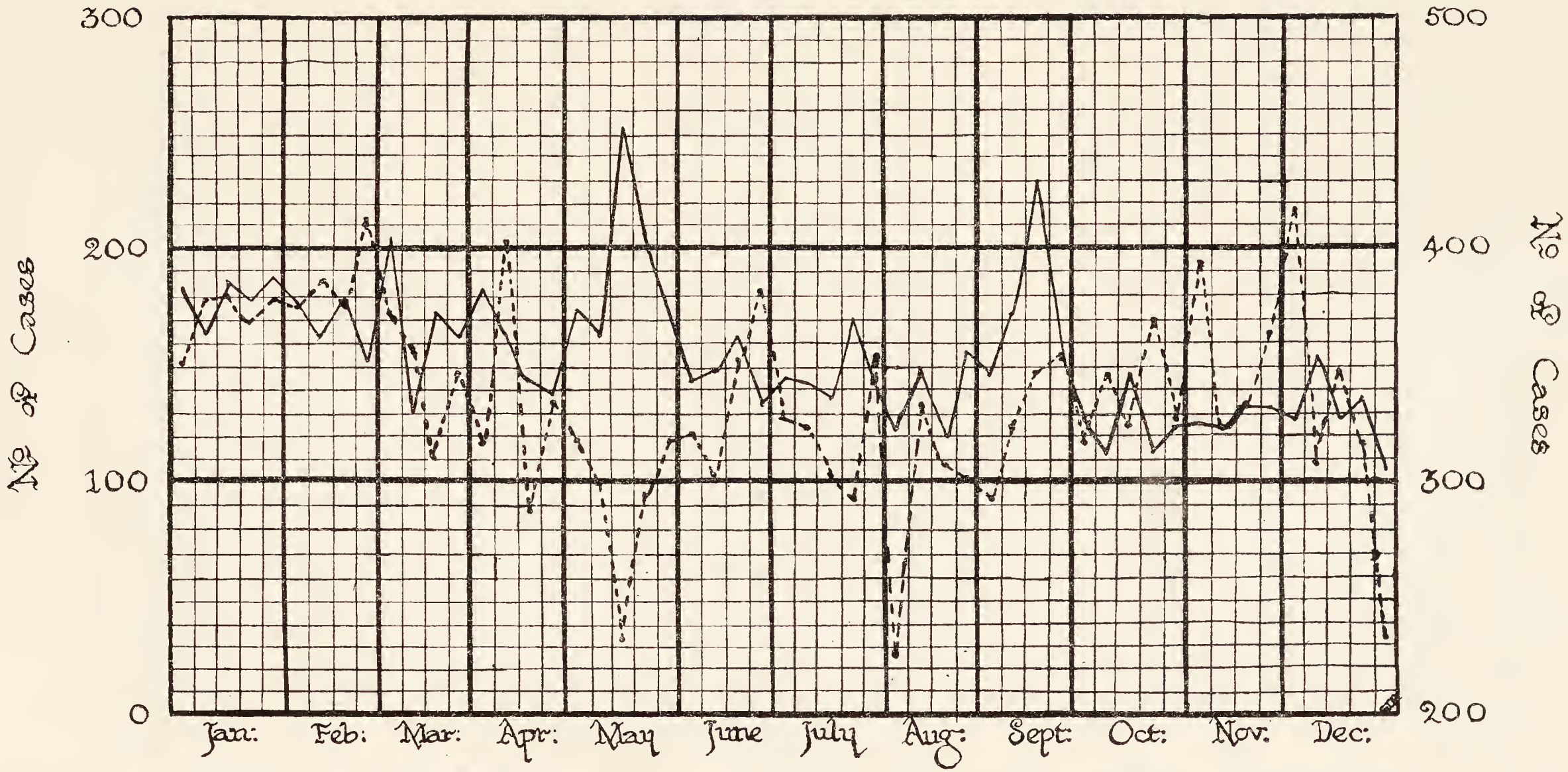
Midwives used sitting-case cars for the conveyance of the Gas/Air Apparatus on 267 occasions 1954, and 331 occasions 1953.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

By Ambulances

GRAPH SHOWING WEEKLY NUMBER OF CASES CARRIED

By Sitting Case Cars



Cases carried by Ambulances —— Cases carried by Sitting Case Cars -------

(iii) *No. of journeys made*:—

	Journeys.		Mileage.	
	1954.	1953.	1954.	1953.
By Ambulances ...	4787	6217	75017	73472
By Cars	5591	8506	80669	106648
	10378	14723	155686	180120

No. of accident and other emergency journeys included above:—

	1954.	1953.
Ambulances	1205	1347
Cars	256	189
	1461	1536

	1954.	1953.
(iv.) *No. of occasions on which patients were conveyed by rail*	34	20

The Minister of Health in Circular No. 7/54 decided, because of the rising cost of the Ambulance Service in the country, to conduct a limited series of local surveys covering both the Authority's organisation of the Ambulance Service and the demands made on it by the hospitals. The Health Committee on considering the contents of this circular decided to invite the Ministry of Health to make a survey of the ambulance arrangements in the city. Representatives of the Ministry of Health carried out the survey in September and as a result some adjustments were made in the Ambulance Service arrangements.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(Section 28)

TUBERCULOSIS.

Rehabilitation.

The Health Committee arranges for the rehabilitation of cases of Tuberculosis, but did not undertake financial responsibility for any case during the year.

Housing.

29 Tuberculous families were re-housed on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee. The Council grants rent rebates in accordance with an approved income scale to all tenants. This arrangement also applies to the re-housing of cases of Tuberculosis.

Visitation.

2 Tuberculosis Visitors are employed. These officers carry out the visitation of the Tuberculous and bring to the notice of the Chest Physician the special needs of any notified person. They also attend with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis clinic. These officers made visits as under during the year:—

	First Visits	Re-Visits
Tuberculous families or households ...	94	2543
Patients	81	1783
Home contacts	173	3240

In addition 417 visits were made for other purposes.

The Health Visitors also made 167 visits to Tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 41 cases. making 1524 visits.

Assistance.

The arrangements mentioned in my Annual Report for 1953 for assisting the Tuberculous continued. 36,322 pints of milk were supplied.

Report of the Chest Physician.

Dr. P. H. Sutton, Consultant Chest Physician, writes—The year has been mainly one of consolidation. with, especially in the field of tuberculosis. a gradual shifting of emphasis towards prevention as treatment becomes more successful.

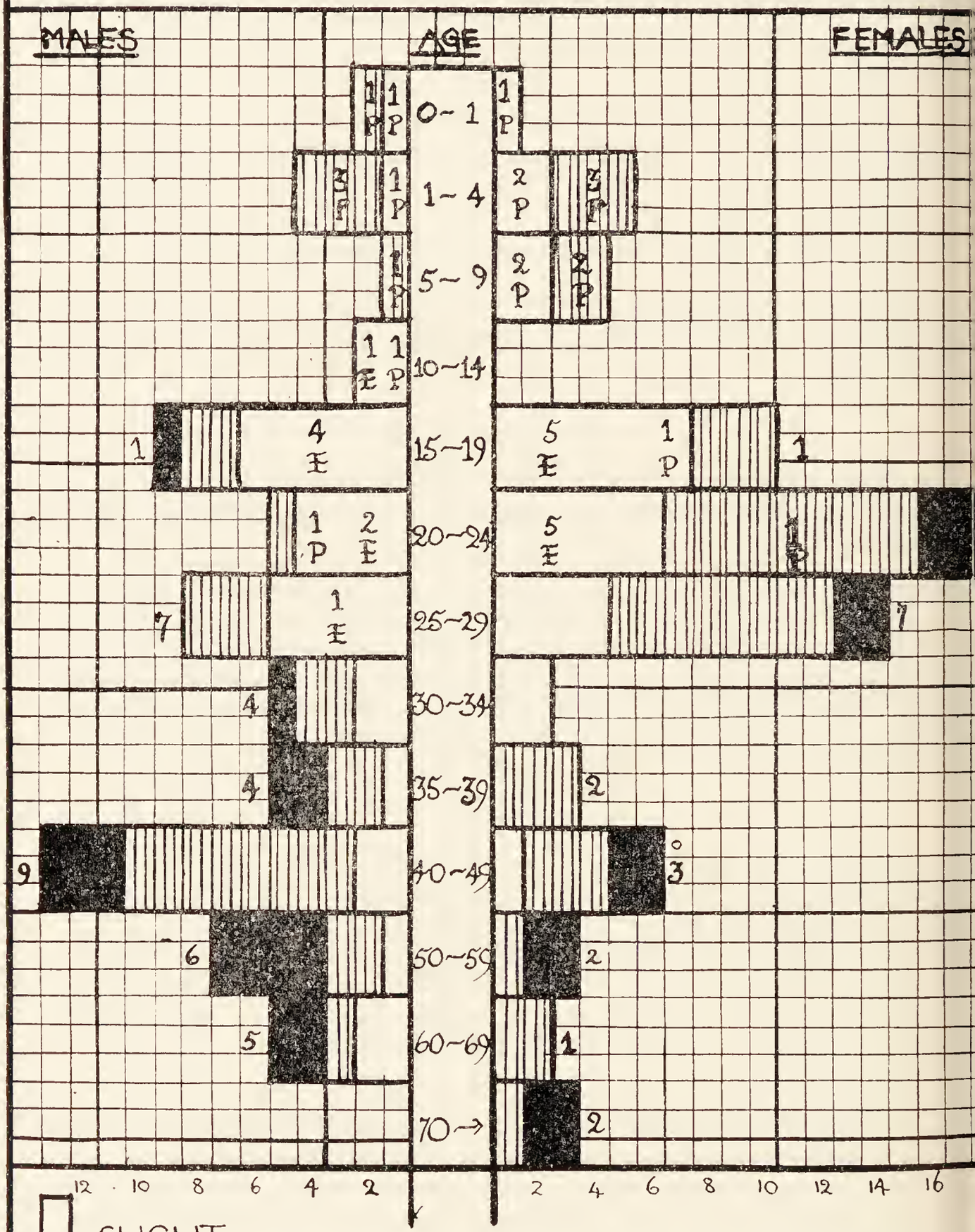
Lung Cancer.

Deaths this year totalled 26 men and 2 women. This is a considerable fall from last year's figure of 52, which is very difficult to explain as the national figures for this disease continue to rise. Unfortunately, very little credit can be given to treatment, as only too few cases are seen in an early stage. In spite of this, I think the picture is a little more hopeful in Norwich, where more cases are seen in time for operation than heretofore.

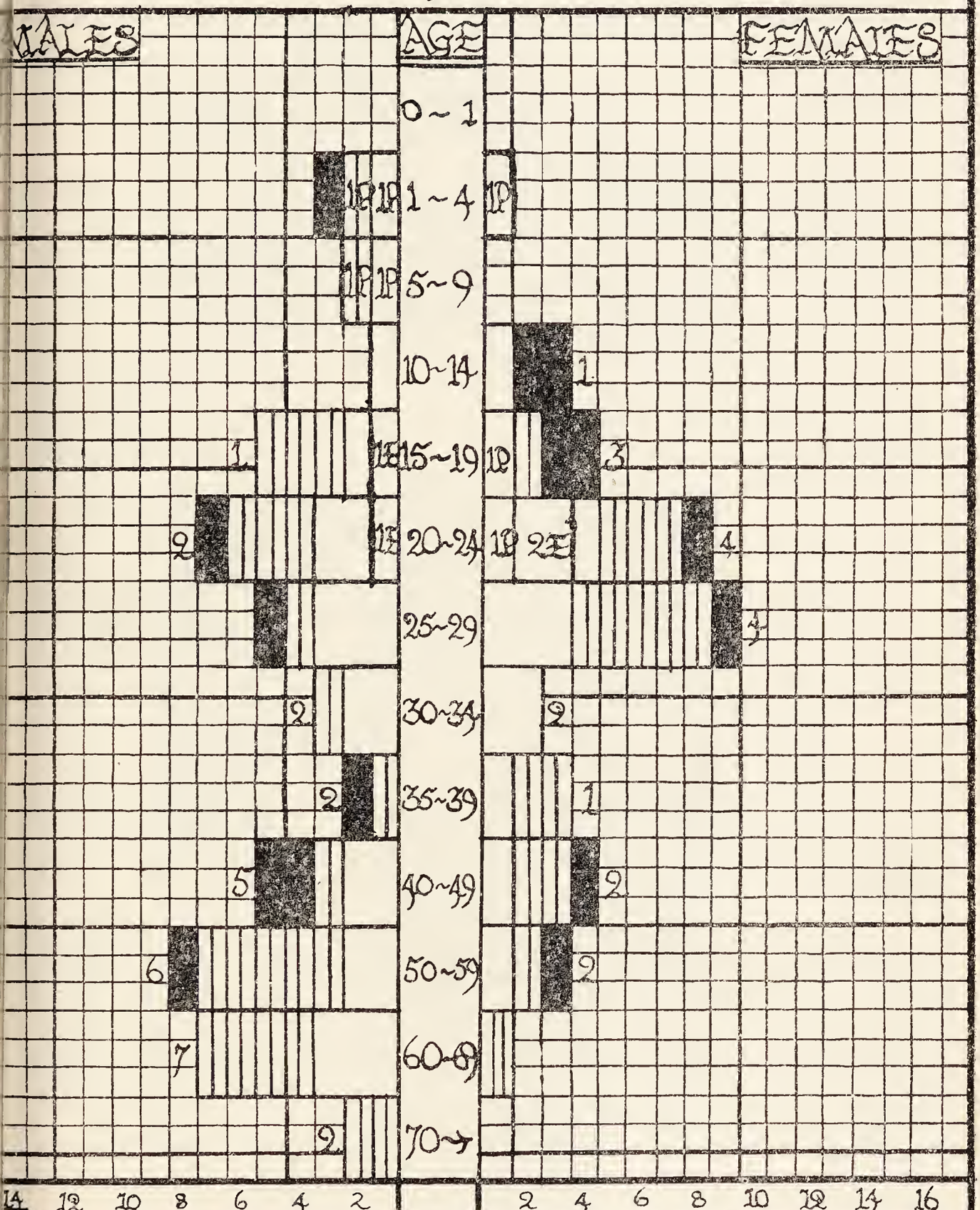
Special School for Physically Handicapped Children.

Children recovering from tuberculosis and those with collapse of part of the lungs due to various causes, continue to attend this school where they receive frequent medical supervision, extra nourishment and rest hours. Suitable exercises are provided in conjunction with the physiotherapist at the Jenny Lind Hospital. This work is of especial value in that it is designed to prevent chronic chest disease in adult life.

NEW CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS TAKEN ON THE CLINIC REGISTER 1953



NEW CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS TAKEN ON THE CLINIC REGISTER 1954



SLIGHT

MODERATE

SEVERE

P ≈ PRIMARY INFECTION

E ≈ PLEURAL EFFUSION

№ at end of columns is № sputum positive for T.B.

(a) *Source of New Cases.*

	1954	1953
Mass Radiography Unit ...	9	28
General Practitioners	47	62
Contacts	12	19
Other	4	8
Transfers in	16	19
	88	136

There is a big fall in the number of cases found, which is encouraging. However, the Mass Radiography Unit was not in Norwich during the year and this probably accounts for a part of the fall. A few cases were found by the Mass Radiography Unit operating elsewhere.

This was the first full year in which the "X-ray only" Service for General Practitioners has been in action at the Chest Clinic. 4,364 X-rays have been taken, of which approximately two-thirds were Norwich patients. Most of the new cases found by General Practitioners were discovered through this Service.

(b) *Analysis of Type of Case.*

Charts showing the new cases in 1953 and 1954 are given on pages 54 and 55. The same features can be noted—peak of cases in women at the age 15—30, and no falling off in male cases in the older age groups.

(c) *Deaths.*

Deaths have again fallen, numbering only 7 in all from Respiratory Tuberculosis. This is the first time a single figure has been recorded in Norwich. 4 deaths occurred from non-pulmonary causes.

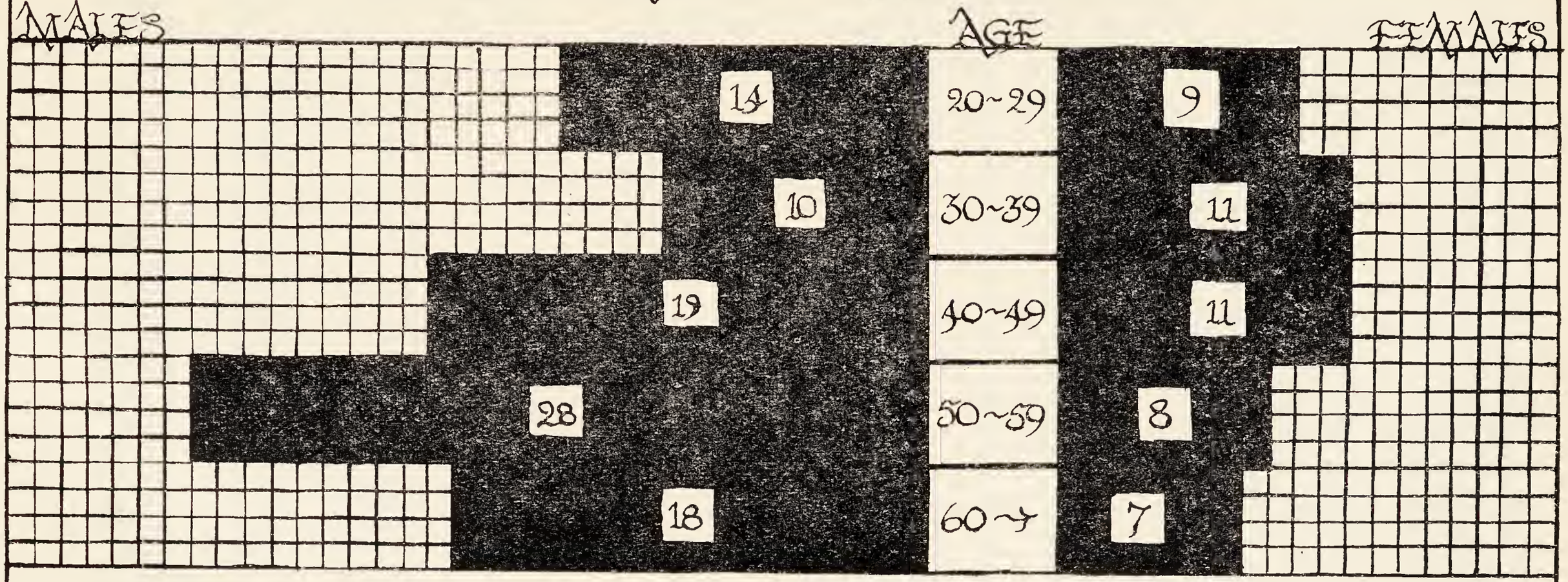
All these seven respiratory cases were known to the Clinic Staff, and indicate that the General Practitioners of the city are very alive to the necessity of early diagnosis of this disease. Of the seven cases, five had long standing severe active disease for which no radical treatment was possible, and one died from a cancer of the lung in addition to active tuberculosis. A last case died from a very rare complication of surgical treatment.

(d) *Chronic cases on the Tuberculosis Register.*

At the end of the year 793 cases of tuberculosis were on the Register. Of these 711 were cases of respiratory tuberculosis.

It is important to know what reservoir of active infectious cases remain in the city if the prevalence of this disease is to be reduced. The known part of this reservoir are the active cases on

CHRONIC ACTIVE CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS



Scale

▮ represents 1 Case

TOTAL = 89

TOTAL = 46
(One Aged 17 years)

the Register. If the cases discovered in 1953 and 1954 are discounted, as being too recent to be called chronic, there are 136 cases which have been active for 2 or more years. Their distribution according to age and sex is shown on the chart on page 57.

It will be seen at once that there are twice as many men as women. This is a reflection of the charts of new notified cases showing the excess of males in the older age groups. These older patients are much more difficult to cure, and often reach a fairly stable state in which, though infectious, they are able to work without causing deterioration of their condition.

As a method of prevention one of the most important problems to be faced is the segregation of these cases. The most effective way is to provide them with work of a nature which is suitable to their physical condition and where the infection is controlled. A sheltered workshop in the city is necessary if the work of prevention is to be crowned with success in the reasonably near future. The alternative of not allowing a place in industry to the eighty-nine men on the Register with chronic active disease is surely not to be contemplated. I estimate that approximately a third of these cases are capable of at least half-time work. A workshop would also be an avenue by which non-infectious cases could return to normal industry. It would be a place where they could regain confidence and in which they could gradually increase their activity.

The unknown part of the reservoir of infectious cases is, of course, difficult to estimate. Parallels with other areas suggest it may be as big as the known part. However I do not think that in Norwich it is anything like so large. This is indicated by the rarity of severe tuberculosis in young children, and how seldom a death occurs from tuberculosis of a person not already on the Register.

(e) *Contact Examination.*

603 new contacts were examined and a total of 12 cases found, 6 adults and 6 children. In addition to this, a large number of contacts were kept under supervision.

An investigation into the proportion of household contacts examined showed that 167 out of 186 contacts were examined, a figure of approximately 90%. This is very satisfactory, and I doubt if it can be improved on. The small number who cannot be persuaded are nearly always elderly. Not only are they reluctant to make a journey which may appear formidable but the idea of prevention as distinct from treatment is a comparatively recent one as far as the public are concerned.

An infectious case of tuberculosis occurred in a Secondary Modern Girls' School during the year. The pupils were examined with the consent of their parents and the help of the Director of

Education and his Teaching Staff. The result was reassuring in that only one slight case was found among 341 girls. Only seven parents refused to consent to the examination of their children.

(f) *B.C.G. Vaccination.*

166 tuberculin negative contacts were vaccinated during the year, and follow up examination of past vaccinations done. So far no case of tuberculosis has occurred in a vaccinated child in the city, but, of course, it is impossible to say what part vaccination has played in this.

During this year the B.C.G. vaccination of 13 year olds has been commenced. There is no doubt that the few years after leaving school and entering industry are the danger period from contact with tuberculosis, and that any protection which can be obtained at that time is well worth taking.

(e) *Welfare.*

A part-time Welfare Officer commenced her duties on 4th October, 1954.

Satisfactory results have already been achieved, and there is very reason to think that these will continue. Closer liaison has been obtained with the various Voluntary Organisations in the city, with the Welfare Officers of various firms, and particularly with the Ministry of Labour, which is resulting in the placing in satisfactory employment of more patients who have completed treatment than heretofore.

Up to 31st December last, 46 patients were interviewed, and of these just over 25% have since found employment, several of them through the direct intervention of the Welfare Officer. It is apparent that this percentage is being maintained, and in fact, increased. There remains a comparatively large number of men in the 40-60 age group with quiescent disease who are not infectious, for whom it seems practically impossible to find work, and these numbers are tending to increase. There are various reasons for this lack of employment, the chief being that due to superannuation; employers are very reluctant to take on men who are over the age of 40, also many of these men have been doing a heavy job which they can no longer do. It cannot, therefore, be too strongly emphasised that the only solution to this particular problem is a sheltered workshop. There are also a number of younger men on the 25-35 age group who are proving difficult to place, mainly through lack of qualifications on their part (although these numbers are gradually being reduced), and here again a sheltered workshop would be used as a method of rehabilitation.

The women do not present the same kind of problem, as it is comparatively easy to find them jobs, and nearly all the women patients who have been interviewed have been placed in employment.

Apart from rehabilitation in industry, a wide variety of problems have been brought to the notice of the Welfare Officer, and it is becoming increasingly apparent that there is a definite need for a Voluntary Care Committee in Norwich. It has been found possible to persuade voluntary associations to provide fees for shorthand and typewriting lessons and for driving tuition, but there is a great need for some sort of Committee with sufficient funds to provide those small items which make all the difference between living and existing, and which contribute so much to the morale of patients.

Conclusion.

In spite of the obvious progress in the fight against tuberculosis indicated by this report, there is still a long way to go. A great reduction in the death rate (in this city one seventh of that 10 years ago) with much more efficacious treatment of the early and moderately involved cases is the superficially cheering picture. Until it can be shown that the chronic infectious pool is also decreasing, and that the pool is given full opportunity for work in combination with a scheme which prevents spread of the disease, there is no reason to be satisfied. At present I believe this pool is increasing due to the efficacy of the anti-tuberculous drugs, which prolong life in the chronic case, without effecting a cure.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN.

Prevention of Break-up of Families.

Two Home Advisers are employed on the visitation of and assisting members of unsatisfactory households. These duties also involve some time of members of the clerical, health visiting and sanitary inspectors' staff. The cost of the employment of this staff has been charged to the General Rate and not to the National Health Service. In view of the contents of the Ministry of Health Circular 27/54, the Health Committee decided that this expenditure should in future be charged to Section 28 (Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care) of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the Town Clerk was authorised to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Health to these arrangements.

During 1954 there were 28 Unsatisfactory Households under consideration by the Health (Unsatisfactory Households) Sub-Committee. These were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors. The Home Advisers also visited 18, and made 2496 visis. There has been sufficient improvement in 7 cases to enable the Committee to remove them from the records.

DOMICILIARY NURSING.

Cases discharged from hospitals who need home nursing are referred by the Hospital Authorities to the District Nursing Service.

No change has been made in the arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick room equipment. During the year 1311 articles were loaned to 791 patients under the scheme.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Publications, posters and pamphlets issued by appropriate Bodies were purchased and distributed to those attending the Antenatal Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, etc. A film strip projector was purchased for use in the Department generally.

Arrangements were made for a series of 6 films relating to Cancer Education to be shown twice at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital to Consultants. General Practitioners, Local Health Authority Medical Officers and Nurses in Norwich and the surrounding area. The response was really quite satisfactory from the Local Health Authority Medical Officers and Nursing Staff, good from the Hospital Nursing Staff, but only a few General Practitioners were present and 1 Consultant. An average of 77 persons attended.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

(Section 29).

In order to provide Domestic Helps during the night and at weekends the Council at its meeting in March decided to increase the number of Domestic Helps actually employed from 60 to the equivalent of 70 wholetime persons, but from the 1st April the increase to be to the equivalent of 65 wholetime persons. This decision received the approval of the Minister of Health. Persons availing themselves of the night service are charged in accordance with the scale of fees for Domestic Helps. Cases needing a night service are referred to the Domestic Help Service by the Superintendent of the District Nursing Service. The night service was in great demand and met a real need, especially during the period when nursing calls were very heavy. The types of cases in which Domestic Helps attended during the night were:—

(1) chronic sick who have been looked after by neighbours or relatives during the day and need some attention at night;

(2) helpless patients. e.g. those suffering from hemiplegia;

(3) moderately ill patients living alone;

(4) patients' relatives requiring relief after a long spell of disturbed nights.

The Council also decided to employ an additional Assistant Organiser on a half-time basis to deal with the increased administrative work.

245 maternity, 15 tuberculosis, 314 cases of chronic sic including aged persons, 58 of ordinary illness and 6 blind perso were assisted during the year, making a total of 638 cases.

A free service was given to 1 case representing 0.16% of th households assisted. The remainder contributed the full cost o a scale charge, but individual cases were considered by a Sub Committee where the scale charge was causing hardship.

The number of Domestic Helps employed on the 31st Decembe was 24 wholetime and 43 part-time, equivalent to 55 wholetim persons. In addition 30 part-time helps were assisting in the home of blind persons, equivalent to 7 wholetime persons.

The lectures from representatives of other services of th Council, which have to work in harmony with members of th Domestic Help Service, continued from the previous year unti February.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(Section 51)

(i) ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Constitution of the Mental Health Sub-Committee.*

The Mental Health Sub-Committee consist of th following members:—

Coun. R. P. BRAUND, (Chairman).	*Coun.* I. D. DICKSON,	M.C., M.D
Ald. J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.	,,	MRS. E. FICKLING
Coun. H. ALLEN, J.P. (Lord Mayor).	,,	E. PRITCHARD
	,,	MRS. M. A. STANNARD.

The Committee meets on the third Tuesday in alternate months when summoned.

(b) *Staff.*

The Medical Practitioners who are approved by the Local Health Authority for the purpose of giving medical service required in connection with the presentation of petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, continued from the previous year.

The staff of Duly Authorised Officers remained as mentioned in my Annual Report for the year 1953.

The employment of 2 Occupation Centre Supervisors and Mental Health Workers (Mental Deficiency) continued. When the Occupation Centre moved from Eaton Grange to 58, Earlham Road, Norwich, and the number of attendants increased, an additional male Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisor and Mental Health Worker (Mental Deficiency) was appointed. He is unqualified and commenced duties on the 19th July, 1954.

There was no change in the arrangements for the visitation of cases who are under statutory supervision.

(c) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.*

The arrangements remain unchanged.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Organisations.*

No duties are delegated to voluntary organisations.

(e) *Whether arrangements have been initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers.*

The two Occupation Centre Supervisors and Mental Health Workers visited Occupation Centres and an Industrial Centre under the control of the Middlesex County Council for one week in October, the cost being borne by the Health Committee.

(ii) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) *Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act,* 1946. *Prevention, Care and After-Care.*

No special action has been taken with reference to the after-care of mental patients. 2 full-time Psychiatric Social Workers who are attached to the Hellesdon Hospital do the after-care work for cases who have been in that hospital. If the assistance of the Duly Authorised Officer is requested it is readily given.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts,* 1890—1930 *by Duly Authorised Officers.*

The Duly Authorised Officers have dealt with the following cases under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930:—

Cases admitted to Hospital:—	Male	Female	Total
Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 16) ...	12	28	40
Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 20) ...	30	50	80
Mental Treatment Act, 1939:—			
Temporary	5	3	8
Voluntary	28	40	68
Cases examined under Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 16) but not certified	2	4	6
	77	125	202
Dealt with by City Police under the Lunacy Acts and certified ...	1	—	1
Voluntary admissions:—			
Hellesdon Mental Hospital	87	125	212
St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe	3	2	5
Totals ...	168	252	420

Discharges from Mental Hospitals were as under:—

	Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Mental Hospital	138	176	314
St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe	1	3	4
	139	179	318
Deaths of Norwich persons in Hellesdon Mental Hospital	29	47	76
Totals ...	168	226	394

THE VALE HOSPITAL, SWAINSTHORPE.

This hospital comes under the supervision of the Medic Superintendent, Hellesdon Mental Hospital. Persons over 65 yea of age suffering from Senile Dementia are admitted witho certification under the Lunacy Acts. 11 males and 4 females we admitted during the year.

(c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts,* 1913-1938.
Ascertainment.

Most of the cases ascertained are referred by the Educatic Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. Othe are notified by Medical Practitioners and some are received fro other sources.

Details of the cases reported are as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
(a) Cases referred by Education Authority (Sect. 57 Education Act, 1944).			
(i) Under Section 57 (3)...	7	2	9
(ii) Under Section 57 (5)...	2	7	9
(b) Other cases reported ...	3	—	3
Totals ...	12	9	21
Cases were dealt with as under:—			
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	12	6	18
Admitted to Institutions ...	—	—	—
Pending decision ...	—	3	3
Totals ...	12	9	21

(d) *Cases admitted to Mental Defective Hospitals.*

21 cases were admitted to Little Plumstead Hospital fo temporary treatment for periods up to 28 days.

Statistics.

On the 31st December, 1954 there were:—

(i) Mental Defectives:—

(a) *In Hospitals:*—

	Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital and ancillary Hospitals	96	98	194
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester	18	—	18
Rampton State Hospital	3	2	5
	117	100	217
(b) *Under guardianship* ...	—	—	—
Under Statutory Supervision	132	145	277
Under Friendly Supervision	—	1	1
Totals ...	249	246	495

(c) *Awaiting Admission to Institutions at the end of 1954:*—

In own homes ...	10	12	22
In West Norwich Hospital	1	—	1
Totals ...	11	12	23

(d) *Discharges from Orders made under the Mental Deficiency Act*, 1913.

8 cases (2 male and 6 female) were discharged from the above Act during 1954.

(ii) Persons of Unsound Mind.

In Hospitals:—

Hellesdon Mental Hospital	218	349	567
St. Andrew's Hospital Thorpe	4	8	12
Totals ...	222	357	579

Visitation of Cases.

The whole-time Duly Authorised Officer made 304 visits to a variety of cases during the year in addition to his administrative duties.

The male member of the staff who devotes 8/11ths of his time to these duties made 659 visits as under:—

Cases under Statutory Supervision	124
Reports on cases for Hellesdon Mental Hospital	210
Reports on cases for Little Plumstead Hospital (Discharge, Licence Leave and Temporary Treatment)	325
Total	659

The Occupation Centre Supervisors and Mental Health Workers made 326 visits to cases under Statutory Supervision.

Occupation Centre.

The Occupation Centre which was situated at Eaton Grange with accommodation for 24 defectives was moved to 58, Earlham Road, with accommodation for 40 mental defectives on 17th May, 1954. 58, Earlham Road, is the property of the Council, and had been used as a Children's Home since 1942. The property is free-hold and comprises a white brick and slated double-fronted residence in its own grounds, containing an area of approximately .391 acres.

The staff of 2 Occupation Centre Supervisors was increased by a male Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisor and Mental Health Worker, who gives to the suitable defectives instruction in woodwork, gardening, etc. Instruction in other subjects which was mentioned in my Annual Report for the year 1953 continued.

It is the intention of the Committee to allocate some of the accommodation to a Day Nursery for those defectives who are awaiting admission to an institution, 3 or 4 of whom can attend each session, but this service had not been put into operation at the end of the year.

Subject to the parents' consent those attending at the Occupation Centre are medically examined at least once a year by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department.

A Christmas party was provided by the Health Committee.

A local branch of the National Association of Parents of Backward Children has been formed and holds its meetings at the Occupation Centre.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS AND CHILDREN ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 21.

One of the Medical Officers carries out periodical visits to 11 hostels for the aged and infirm, 8 of which are administered by the Corporation. The remaining 3 are under private administration.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47, AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action was taken under these Acts.

COMMITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

There are in the city 26 Old People's Clubs and a Health Visitor is attached to each. The Chiropody Service as mentioned in my Report for the year 1953 continued.

The Committee has a "Meals on Wheels" Service which provides approximately 131 old people with a hot meal on Tuesday or Friday of each week.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Provision is made under the National Assistance Act for special rates to be paid to certain categories of Tuberculosis patients in need of assistance. Claims are dealt with by the Local Area Officer of the National Assistance Board. Non-respiratory cases are not included in the scheme.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS.

The Town Clerk informs me that on the 31st December, 1954, there were 5 epileptics in Part III accommodation provided by the Council and in addition accommodation was being provided on behalf of the Council for 2 at Chalfont Colony and 1 at the Maghull Homes.

Spastic cases known to be in need of institutional treatment have been brought to the notice of the Welfare Committee and 1 man is being provided with accommodation at the Searchlight Cripples Workshops at Newhaven. Transport has been provided to enable a number of spastics to attend the weekly social evenings at the St. Raphael's Club and also to attend courses in handicrafts.

A local Branch of the National Spastics Society continued to function.

BLIND PERSONS.

The Welfare of Blind Persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee and the Town Clerk has sent to me the following information:—

The number of registered blind persons on the 31st December, 1954, was 143 Males, 213 Females, a total of 356, and 41 Partially Sighted. 37 persons were registered as blind and 11 as partially sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended in respect of 30 blind persons (2 of whom died during the year) and 8 partially

sighted persons. The age groups of those for whom no treatment was recommended, including the deceased, are as follows:—

	1 year.	21-30	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over
Registered Blind	1	—	2	3	1	1	22 (ages range from 70-93)
Partially Sighted	—	1	—	1	—	—	6 (ages range from 71-85)

The eye defects from which they are suffering are described below.

The treatment recommended and the follow-up action taken in respect of the remaining 7 blind persons (1 of whom died during the year) and the 3 partially sighted persons is more particularly described below and also on page 70.

Registered Blind.

Suffering from.	Age.	Treatment Recommended.	Follow-up action, etc.
Cataract	82	Surgical	Unwilling to have operation.
	82	,,	Unwilling to have operation.
	96	,,	Unwilling to have operation.
	77	,,	Unwilling to have operation.
	88	,,	Unwilling to have operation.
Others (deceased)	60	Medical	Was receiving treatment for diabetes.
	72	,,	Receiving treatment for diabetes.

Partially Sighted.

Glaucoma	75	Optical	Lenses supplied.
Cataract & Others	64	,,	Lenses supplied.
Others	4	,,	Attending hospital clinic.

Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons registered during the Year ended 31st December, 1954, in which no treatment is recommended by para. 7 (c) of Form B.D. 8.

	Registered Blind.		Partially Sighted.	
Cataract	Aged	46, 69, 82, 93, 73, 80(2) years	Aged	71 years
Glaucoma	,,	80 and 70 years		—
Cataract and Glaucoma	,,	76 years	,,	73 years
Cataract and Others	,,	81, 79, 83 years		—
Glaucoma and Others	,,	83 years		—
Others	,,	45, 56, 57, 72, 80(3), 73, 87 (deceased), 1, 51, 60, 70, 86(2), 91 (deceased) years	,,	77, 78, 23, 56, 85, 75 years

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

	Cataract.	Glaucoma.	Cataract & Glaucoma.	Cataract & Others.	Glaucoma & Others.	Others.
No. of Cases registered during the year in respect of which para 7(c) of Form B.D.8 recommends (a) No Treatment.	7 Blind 1 Partially Sighted	2 Blind	1 Blind 1 Partially Sighted	3 Blind	1 Blind	16 Blind 6 Partially Sighted
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical).	5 Blind —	— 1 Partially Sighted	— —	— 1 Partially Sighted	— —	2 Blind 1 Partially Sighted
No. of cases in (b) above who on follow-up action have received treatment.	— —	— 1 Partially Sighted	— —	— 1 Partially Sighted	— —	2 Blind 1 Partially Sighted

No case of blindness following Ophthalmia Neonatorum (see page 27) and no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants came to my notice.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

On the instructions of the Children's Committee a Medical)fficer inspects each of the 4 Children's Homes at six-monthly ıtervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection nd treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of hildren residing in the Homes.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

WATER.

I am indebted to Mr. S. N. Kelly, the Water Engineer, for the following information:—

The water supply, obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority, was constant and adequate in amount throughout the year.

The water was subjected to pre-filtration, chloramination, aeration, sedimentation assisted in part by coagulation, partly slow sand and partly rapid sand filtration, and disinfection by chloramine.

The water is not liable to have plumbo solvent action.

During the year under review 305 samples of water, drawn from 4 widely separated points of the distribution system, were subjected to bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory. 303 of the samples were reported to be highly satisfactory and 2 satisfactory. In one of the samples reported as satisfactory the coliform organisms were identified as Bact. aerogenes, type II.

A further 305 samples drawn from the same points and at the same times as the above, were similarly examined at the Water Department Laboratory and found to be highly satisfactory.

During the year 16 newly appointed employees were examined and 3 re-examinations of employees absent through sickness were carried out.

During the period 1st April, 1954 to 31st March, 1955 works of extension of water mains have been carried out as under:—

	City and County	
	Miles.	Yards.
Mains removed in City	—	45
Extension of Water Mains	20	1673
Total length of system	420	137

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

Sewerage Works.

During the year ending 31st December, 1954, progress has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City, comprising the following works:—

The systematic inspection, flushing and cleansing of all sewers as necessary.

The reconstruction of sewers, found upon examination to be defective in Rosary Road, Synagogue Street, Passage at the rear of Maidstone Road and Passages between Beaconsfield Road and

Marlborough Road, and Marlborough Road and Wodehouse Street.

Works to mitigate flooding have been completed in Southwell Road and Aylsham Road.

Main Drainage and Sewage Purification Works.

A new foul sewer has been laid at the rear of Eaton Street, and 7 houses have been converted from cesspool to main drainage.

Work on the construction of approximately one-third of the new Sewage Disposal Works at Whitlingham, which will deal with the flow from the "Faiblo" area and the Heartsease Estate, commenced during March and will be completed about the middle of 1955.

A 12" cast iron pumping main to take the foul sewage from the Heartsease Estate, also from part of the "Faiblo" area, has been laid from Heartsease Lane to Plumstead Road at its junction with Thunder Lane, where it discharges into the "Faiblo" sewer.

Work has commenced on the construction of the Pumping Station in Heartsease Lane to deal with the above-mentioned area.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1954

To the Rt. Worshipful The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Norwich.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to the Council my report on the work of the Sanitary Service during 1954.

In presenting this report I should like to draw your attention to several matters concerning various aspects of the work in the Service.

Slaughterhouses, Inspection and Marking of Meat.

(1) *Slaughterhouses.*

On the de-rationing of meat and decontrol of livestock and slaughtering in July, 1954, the City Council took over from the Ministry of Food the responsibility for providing for the slaughtering needs of the City and its fringe areas. The Council did this by:—

(a) Taking on lease, to operate as public slaughterhouses, the premises at Church Lane, Eaton, and at Swardeston. At Eaton the actual work of slaughtering is carried out on behalf of the Council by the Norwich Slaughtering Company Ltd., at Swardeston it is

carried out, under a similar agreement, by the Co-operative Whol sale Society Ltd., who also meet all the overheads in respect the premises. In consideration of their doing so, the Society a guaranteed the use for the purpose of their own business of thre fifths of the total slaughtering capacity of the premises. In additio the Society makes a contribution towards the cost of the Council meat inspection and marking service at Swardeston. The cost operating the slaughterhouse at Eaton is borne by the Healt Committee, but these expenses are mainly off-set by fees receive from butchers and others for slaughtering, lairage, etc.

(b) Granting to Messrs. G. E. and G. H. Pointer a licen to use their private slaughterhouse at 205, Aylsham Road in orde to enable them to carry on their wholesale pork business.

(2) *Meat Inspection and Meat Marking.*

The Council decided to inaugurate at the same time a syste of "meat marking." The significance of such a scheme is tha Corporation meat inspectors are present at the three slaughte houses during the whole of the time that killing takes place, an after examining the carcases and offals, place the Corporation official mark on all meat which they have examined and passe as fit for human consumption.

Many such schemes were already being operated by Counci in other parts of the country. The practical value of such a arrangement from the public health point of view is obvious, bu it is also acceptable to both the butcher and the consumer, be cause those traders who receive their meat supplies from source at which the "meat marking" scheme is in operation are entitle to display a card in their shops drawing attention to this fact.

(3) *Staffing.*

The inspection of meat had always been carried out by th Council's Sanitary Inspectors at the Eaton Slaughterhouse, bu from the 3rd July, the Department became responsible for mea marking in addition to meat inspection at three slaughterhouse viz. Eaton, Swardeston and Messrs. Pointers. Consequently th amount of time spent by the Inspectors on meat inspection dutie not only increased considerably, but those duties also entaile much work being done outside normal office hours. To compensat for this increase in meat inspection work, and to maintain th effective strength of the staff, it was decided to appoint thre additional Inspectors. Two commenced duties in November an one at the end of December, and a shift system for meat inspec tion was put into operation at the three slaughterhouses, thereb reducing the lengthy periods of duty which the Inspectors ha to perform during the months following decontrol in July.

4) *Private Slaughterhouses.*

Up to the outbreak of war in 1939, 26 private slaughterhouses ere in operation in Norwich. Upon decontrol in July, 1954, cer- ain applications were received for licences to use private slaughter- ouses in the City. In one case, the occupiers appealed against ne Council's refusal to grant a licence, and Quarter Sessions up- eld their appeal after it had been rejected by the Magistrates. The premises were used for slaughtering from September until)ecember.

No other applications for licences were granted because the Council, having made arrangements to meet the slaughtering needs f the area, passed the requisite resolution under Section 61 of ne Food and Drugs Act 1938 (which was approved by the Minister f Food) that no fresh licences for private slaughterhouses should e granted and that any such licences in force should, on a given ate, cease to have effect. The resolution excepted Messrs. Pointer's Slaughterhouse at Aylsham Road.

5) *General.*

The arrangements which the Council have put into effect ave fully met the slaughtering needs of the district, and experience ained in operating the premises at Eaton will prove invaluable n future years when the proposed Public Abattoir has been built.

Treatment of Condemned Meat.

Upon decontrol of livestock and slaughtering in July, the Council were faced with the problem of dealing with diseased neat from the three slaughterhouses under their control with a iew to ensuring that such material was properly sterilised before eing disposed of for any purpose.

The Council, after consideration, decided to instal additional pparatus at the Harford Pig Food Plant in order to sterilise iseased meat arising from these three slaughterhouses, and to rocess it into a saleable commodity.

Whilst awaiting the installation of the additional plant, from uly until the end of the year, all condemned meat from the three laughterhouses was sterilised but not fully processed; this naterial was sold to a local firm.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

This service continues to expand every year as a result of ne demands of the house-building programme. In 1954, 962 ouses and flats were built (Council and private), as against 889 1953. This expansion necessitates the employment of addit- nal labour; in addition, a further vehicle was added to the fleet uring the year. In 1954, the Blaw-Knox bull-dozer and the two mall calf-dozers, which had hitherto been used at the Harford

Tip, in connection with the controlled tipping of refuse, were di posed of, and in their place two new David Brown bull-dozers we purchased, and these are used alternately with the existing Blay Knox scraper.

In my Annual Report for 1953, I stated that Press publici had been given to the fact that domestic refuse such as old irc bedsteads, mattresses, etc., would be removed from private dwel ings on request. During the year many such requests were receive and unwanted household articles, too large for collection in th normal way, were disposed of.

Pig Food.

The selling price of pig food produced at the Harford Pro cessing Plant remained at £8 5s. 0d. per ton throughout the yea In spite of the fact that stock-keepers can now purchase all th normal feeding meals they need, the demand for pig food pro duced at Harford has remained steady. The figure of 979 ton produced during the year shows an appreciable rise on the 195 figure of 849 tons, even though the Council now has no monopol of the collection of raw material.

It is evident that the Council's waste food scheme is wort while as a contribution towards our food resources. Furthermore the Plant at Harford has now been adapted to deal also with th processing of condemned meat from the slaughterhouses under thi local authority's control—a matter which has been referred t earlier.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

This Act came into operation on 30th August, 1954.

The main task which fell upon the Council under Part II o the Act was to deal with applications from tenants for certificate of disrepair in cases where the owner of the house had claime a repairs increase in rent, and the tenants felt that the house wa not in sufficiently good condition to justify it.

Applications which are received are investigated by th Inspectors in the first instance, and where necessary, are reporte to the Health Committee, with a view to obtaining their consen for the Town Clerk to issue the certificates. Statistics are give in the Report.

Finally, I should like to express to all members of my staf my thanks for their help and co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. D. KIRBY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

During the year approximately 40.288 tons of house and trade efuse were collected and disposed of at Harford Refuse Tip.

Trade refuse is removed upon request at a charge of £1 6s. 6d. er annum for the removal and disposal of one hod of refuse per eek. From all business premises one hod of refuse per week may e collected free of charge (for sweepings, etc.) which is regarded s house refuse. The refuse is also removed frequently from the orwich Provision Market, weekly from the Norwich Cemetery, nd ashes are removed from school boiler-houses. For all these rvices approximately £1,101 was paid during the year.

In addition, contractors, etc., take waste material to the efuse Tip, and for this a charge is made at the rate of 1/- per re ton weight of the vehicle used. During the year 8,136 tonage loads were disposed of in this way, producing an income of ver £406.

The quantity of refuse collected and disposed of is continug to increase each year.

Cesspools.

In December, 1954 there were 248 cesspools in the City. uring the year they were emptied at regular intervals, and a tal of 5,235 loads were removed and disposed of through the ity sewers. If occupiers wish their cesspools to be emptied more ten than once a fortnight, a charge of £1 5s. 0d. per load is ade for the additional emptyings.

52 loads of privy bin refuse were removed.

Salvage.

The following salvaged materials were collected and sold uring 1954:—

Article.	Tonnage.	Approximate value £
Paper	189¼	1555
Tins	—	—
Metals	4¾	225¼
Textiles	27	946¾
Bottles and Jars	23¾	130¼
Bones	2¾	17
	247½	2874¼

In 1953, 309 tons of material were sold with an approximate lue of £3012.

From the commencement of salvage operations in 1940 to t end of 1954, the following was collected and sold:—

Article.	Tonnage.	Income. £
Paper	7555½	48201¾
Tins	4605	6376
Metals	586¼	3768¼
Textiles ...	531	14200¼
Bottles and Jars ...	1199¾	6669¾
Bones	149	709¼
Rubber	70	178
Miscellaneous ...	14	445
	14710½	80548¼

Pig Food.

The total number of houses with kitchen waste containe was 2,127. The total amount collected from containers during t year was approximately 180 tons. The average amount of kitch waste collected from each house per week was 5 lbs.

During the year, a total of 1,361 tons of raw kitchen a other waste was collected. This was processed into 979 tons concentrated food, and sold to pig and poultry keepers; the i come from its sale being £8,077.

During 1954 22,400 gallons of slaughterhouse blood we added to the kitchen waste. Some of the unsound food condemne by the Inspectors (a list is given later in the report) is also adde and, in addition, the offals and waste materials from a firm poultry dressers are purchased. These add considerably to t quality of the pig food.

The following is a table showing the tonnage of kitchen waste collected since the inauguration of the Concentrator Plant at Harford, together with the income from the sale of Pig Food.

Year ending.	Tonnage Collected.	Pig Food made and sold. Tons.	Income £
31. 3.42 (6 months only)	805	504	2292
31. 3.43	2262	1414	6275
31. 3.44	2203	1377	6367
31. 3.45	2157	1348	6235
31. 3.46	1877	1173	5426
31. 3.47	1600	1000	4627
31. 3.48	1592	995	4602
31. 3.49	1932(a)	1207	5583
31. 3.50	1607	1004	5817
31. 3.51	1347	842	6099
31. 3.52	1146(b)	716	5414
31. 3.53	1167(c)	817	6578
31. 3.54	1263	892	7653
31.12.54 (9 months) ...	1018	730	6026
	21976	14019	78994

(a) Introduction of container scheme.
(b) First extension of container scheme.
(c) Second extension of container scheme.

As from the 1st January, 1954, the selling price of pig food was reduced from £8 15s. 0d. per ton to £8 5s. 0d. per ton.

Vehicles and Equipment.

The Department has a fully equipped garage at Fishergate, with a staff of 9 men, consisting of a Chief Mechanic, Deputy Chief Mechanic, 3 Mechanics, 3 Garage Assistants, and a Clerk/Storekeeper.

The maintenance and repair of all the Department's vehicles is carried out in this garage, which has a petrol pump, pressure washer, welding plant, lathe, repair pits, hydraulic ramp, air compressor, etc.

During the year delivery was taken of a Dennis "Paxi Diesel-engined Refuse Collection vehicle; and two David Brow Industrial Tractors which replaced the Blaw-Knox Tractor and tw small calf-dozers.

The fleet now consists of the following vehicles:—

3 Morris Lewin-Oschner Refuse Collection vehicles.

17 Karrier Refuse Collection vehicles.

1 Dennis Refuse Collection vehicle.

2 Commer Cesspool Emptiers.

1 Karrier Cesspool Emptier.

1 Dennis Cesspool Emptier.

6 Morris Commercial Lorries.

2 Muir Hill Dumpers.

2 David Brown Bulldozers and Scraper.

4 Vans.

All the vehicles are not in use at the same time, which give the maintenance and repair staff the opportunity of oiling, paintin and repairing the vehicles during normal working hours.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the principal work of th Department during the year and action taken under the variou Public Health and Housing Acts, or Byelaws :—

1712 nuisances detected.
371 notices served by order of the Health Committee.
822 preliminary notices served.
3280 premises inspected.
1273 nuisances have been abated.
969 special complaints have been received and the premise been inspected.

The following are the principal matters that have been dea with:—

15 unpaved or defectively paved yards and passages.
38 choked drains.
48 defective drains.
191 defective water closets.
132 defective eaves gutters and rainwater pipes.
15 defective sink waste pipes.
56 defective, missing or insufficient dustbins.

Offensive Trades.

The number of offensive trade premises on the register at the nd of the year was:—

Dealers in rags, skins and bones ...	5
Fellmongers	1
Fat melters	1
Triper boiler	1
Waterproofing	1
	9

No complaints were received during the year concerning these premises, and when inspected they were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are two registered keepers of Common Lodging Houses, nd periodic visits were made to the premises. They were found to e conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner.

Meetings of Owners and Tradesmen.

The practice of meeting the owner or his tradesman on the premises to discuss with him the matters to which his attention as been drawn by the Sanitary Department is still being carried ut, and proves very acceptable both to the owner and to the District Inspector. 203 such meetings were held during the year.

House Drains.

It was found necessary to test the house drains of 184 drainage ystems during the year; of these 55 were found to be defective. 9 were repaired or reconstructed.

Public Health Act 1936, Section 47.

During the year two pail-closets serving houses in Marl Pit Lane were converted to water-closets with proper drainage to the ewer.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

45 inspections of caravans have been carried out during the ear.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music-Halls, Etc.

During the year 26 inspections were made, and, on the whole, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

PIGGERIES.

During the year 15 inspections of piggeries were made.

Various complaints were received from persons residing close proximity to some of the piggeries. In each case the Sanit Inspector visited and gave advice.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Four rodent operators were employed throughout the yea sewer treatment being carried out by them in addition to th normal duties.

The following tables show the amount of work done and t estimated results obtained :—

	Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Other Premises.	Tot
New complaints ...	1027	62	37	112
Premises dealt with ...	2248	100	53	240
Premises cleared ...	832	49	27	90
Follow-up treatment ...	1416	51	26	149
Total No. of points pre-baited	4595	196	165	495
Points from which pre-bait taken	1788	99	70	195
No. of pre-baits taken (@ 4 ozs.)	2554¾	142¼	116½	281
Points from which poison bait taken	1406	63	51	152
No. of poison baits taken (@ 4 ozs.)	391½	16¾	14¾	42
Estimated No. of rats killed	3155	154	134	344

Treatments for Rats in Sewers.

	Test Bait.	1st Treatment.	2nd Treatment.
No. of Manholes baited	303	1514	1131
No. of manholes baited from which pre-bait taken	112	619	513
Total amount of pre-bait taken ...	648 ozs.	3214 ozs.	3342 oz

The manholes from which pre-bait was taken were all baite with poison bait, but there is no record of the quantity of poiso bait taken, as under instructions from the Ministry of Agricultu and Fisheries the manholes are not re-inspected for that purpos

Rat Treatment at Harford Refuse Tip.

Eight treatments were carried out during the year using Zinc hosphide with the following total results.

umber of points laid	489
umber of points from which pre-bait taken ...	358
otal amount of pre-bait taken	3780 ozs.
umber of points from which poison bait taken ...	295
mount of poison bait taken	636 ozs.
stimated number of rats killed	1590

FACTORIES.

There are 590 factories using mechanical power, and 74 which o not use power.

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health:—

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
actories with mechanical power	102	11	—
actories without mechanical power	43	2	—
ther premises under the Act (Including works of building and engineering construction but not including Outworkers' premises)	18	2	—
Totals	163	15	—

Defects.	Number of Defects. Found.	Remedied.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Vant of cleanliness	3	2	1
)vercrowding	1	—	1
anitary conveniences:—			
(a) insufficient	6	3	6
(b) defective or unsuitable ...	9	6	9
(c) not separate for sexes ...	1	1	1
Totals	20	12	18

Four factories are obtaining their water supply from a source ther than the Council's supply. These supplies were examined eriodically by the Public Analyst, and the results forwarded to he Medical Officer of Health.

5 samples were taken from each of three factories and 10 from he other (which has two wells)—all 25 samples were certified by he Public Analyst as being satisfactory and fit for drinking and

general purposes. At approximately the same time as these sampl were being taken by the Public Analyst, a member of my staff w also taking samples which were submitted to the Public Heal Laboratory for bacteriological examination; in each case t certificate described the water as being "highly satisfactory."

Outworkers.

In February, 750 outworkers were notified, and in August 68 were notified (560 in connection with the making, etc., of wearin apparel, 123 with crackers, and 1 with brush making). The majori of the names appeared on both lists.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 195

6 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc., an one of these is also licensed annually to manufacture and store ra flock. 10 inspections were made of these premises. 4 samples o rag flock were taken; all were satisfactory.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

131 inspections and re-inspections were made during the yea and 11 notices and letters were sent drawing the occupiers attentio to various contraventions.

The following contraventions have been abated during th year:—

1 insufficient drainage.
1 absence of water-closet.
1 defective sanitary convenience.
25 premises dirty or defective.
1 inadequate washing facilities.
1 absence of Shop Weekly Closing Notice.
1 absence of Assistants' Weekly Half-holiday Notice.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

13 premises were licensed during the year, and 15 inspection of the premises were made.

OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATHS.

Private Swimming Baths.

None was open during the year.

Lakenham Bath.

4 samples of water were taken for chemical analysis, and 1 for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

Eagle Bath.

4 samples of water were taken for chemical analysis betwee June and September. The Public Analyst reported that thoug

e organic quality of the samples analysed was not good, they were pical of a raw river water, and stated that in his opinion there as no suggestion that gross pollution was occurring; the water tered little during this period in its general characteristics.

16 samples of this water were taken for bacteriological kamination. In every case the results of the examination showed ne presence of fæcal coli, varying from 13 to 600 per 100 ml.

CANAL BOATS.

The Town Clerk informs me that the total number of boats on ne register is 6. These boats have been inspected periodically and ll were found clean and well kept. There were no fresh registra-ions or cancellations during the year. There has been no nfringement of the Acts and Regulations, no case of infectious isease occurred and no boat was detained for cleansing and isinfection.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance Operations.

45 families were re-housed in 1954 from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister. 88 families were re-housed from ndividual unfit houses; 3 families voluntarily vacated their houses.

Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Public enquiries into the under-mentioned Orders were held n May and June. The Orders were confirmed by the Minister, the irst 3 with slight modifications.

Greyhound Opening, Midland Street Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1953.

Haslips Opening, Midland Street Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1953.

69-89, Midland Street, Etc. Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1953.

97-119, Rosary Road, Etc., Clearance Order, 1953.

97-119, Rosary Road, Etc., Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1953.

Statistics.

New houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:–

(a)	By the Council	816
(b)	Privately	146

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	370
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	691
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	83
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	94
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	97

2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices.

	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	446

3. Action Under Statutory Powers.

A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 *and* 16 *of the Housing Act* 1936 :—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
	(a) by owners	—
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	286
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
	(a) by owners (including 106 in respect of which notices were served in 1952 and 1953) ...	207
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	6

C—*Proceedings under Sections* 11 *and* 13 *of the Housing Act,* 1936 :—

. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 29
. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 44
. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted 8

D—*Proceedings under Section* 12 *of the Housing Act,* 1936.

. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... 6
. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ... Nil.
. Number of separate tenements on which Closing Orders were operative or undertakings had been accepted and which were demolished 19

E—*Proceedings under Section* 10 (1) *of the Local Government* (*Miscellaneous Provisions*) *Act,* 1953 :—

. Number of houses on which Closing Orders were made 45

F—*Proceedings under Section* 3 *of the Housing Act,* 1949 :—

. Number of houses on which Closing Orders were made 3

4. Housing Acts, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

Note:—The following figures relate to the overcrowding urvey carried out under the Housing Act, 1935, and to those cases of overcrowding which have come to our notice subsequently. Owing to the prevailing housing difficulties, overcrowding in private lwelling-houses and on the Council's estates, the overcrowding igure must certainly be higher. Without a detailed survey, however, it would be difficult to present a true picture of the problem at the present time.

a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 27
(2) Number of families dwelling therein 44
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 242
b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 24
c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 43
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 363
d) Particulars of any case in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ... Nil

5. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—Section 26.

The above Act came into operation on 30th August, 1954, and from then until the end of the year the following applications were received.

	No. received.	*No. granted.*	*No. refused.*
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	24	23	1 (Withdrawn by tenant)
Applications for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair ...	2	2	—

6. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

2 houses (neither of which was a Council house) were treated with suitable insecticides for the eradication of bed bugs.

7. Emergency Powers (Defence) General Regulations. Regulation 68aa.

This regulation has been repealed by Section 6 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. There was no application for the re-occupation of premises which could not be occupied without infringing Section 155(3) of the Housing Act, 1936. 3 licences were renewed; 1 was cancelled.

NORWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1933—SECTION 81.

No person was removed under this Act to an institution or other dwelling to enable the Corporation to cleanse and disinfect his or her dwelling-house.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

There were 66 registered distributors selling milk during the year; licences were granted as follows:—

Dealers' licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk ...	48
Dealers' licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	43
Pasteurisers' licences	2
Supplementary licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk	8
Supplementary licences to sell Pasteurised Milk ...	8
Samples of milk tested by Gerber process ...	82
Found to be unsatisfactory	—
Samples of Tuberculin-Tested Milk examined bacteriologically	66
Failed to pass Methylene Blue Test	8
Samples of Pasteurised Milk bacteriologically examined	117
Failed to pass Methylene Blue Test	—
Failed to pass Phosphatase Test	1

Samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk bacteriologically examined	29
Failed to pass Phosphatase Test	1
Samples of Milk taken for chemical analysis ...	19
Samples deficient in milk-fat	11
20 samples of milk, 1 sample of cream, and 2 samples of butter, supplied by producers residing outside the City examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli ... All were satisfactory.	23

Carcases Inspected and Condemned from 1/1/54 to 30/6/54 Eaton Slaughterhouse and South Eastern Wholesale Meat Supply Associations Depot.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected ...	1950	304	414	5,576	3333
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned ...	2	2	5	2	70
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	610	86	2	652	307
Percentage of No. affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	31.4%	29%	1.7%	11.7%	17.3%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned ...	7	3	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	179	43	—	—	41
Percentage of the number affected with Tuberculosis	9.5%	15.1%	—	—	1.2%

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED FROM 1/7/54 TO 31/12/54 at the following premises:—

1. Public Slaughterhouse, Eaton.
2. Public Slaughterhouse, Swardeston.
3. Messrs. Pointer, Aylsham Road.
4. Messrs. Weddel's Meat Depot.
5. Messrs. Algar's Private Slaughterhouse.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected ...	4966	367	357	2732	10566
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	2	2	1	22
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1368	115	2	113	1156
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	27.5%	31.9%	1.1%	4.5%	11.1%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned ...	6	10	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	652	83	—	—	319
Percentage of the number affected with Tuberculosis	11.2%	25.3%	—	—	3.0%

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASES, AND ORGANS EXAMINED AND CONDEMNED FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS—1/1/54 TO 30/6/54.

Disease or Condition.	Whole Carcases and Offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Diaphragms	Hearts	Heads	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Mesenteric Fats	Meat, lbs.	Spleens	Stomachs	Tongues	Omenta	Udders
1 Cattle—																
Abscesses	—	—	—	3	4	5	—	128	10	1	—	1	1	5	—	1
Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
Angiomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus Bovis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Decomposed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Œdema	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2 CALVES—																		
Congestion	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystic	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicinal Taint	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 SHEEP—																		
Abscesses	...	...	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	26	10	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystic	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distoma	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	...	...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strongyli	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Disease or Condition.	Whole Carcases and Offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Diaphragms	Hearts	Heads	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Mesenteric Fats	Meat lbs.	Spleens	Stomachs	Tongues	Omenta	Udders
4 Pigs—																
Abscesses	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	97	—	—	1	—	—
Bruising	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystic	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Fevered	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fibrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Taint	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Œdema	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	81	1	1	3	35	42	11	705	849	8	530	6	1	42	—	1

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASES, AND ORGANS EXAMINED AND CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS—1/1/54 TO 30/6/54.

Kind of Animal	Whole Carcases and Offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Diaphragms	Hearts	Heads	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Mesenteric Fats	Meat, lbs.	Spleens	Stomachs	Tongues	Omenta	Udders
Cattle	10	10	1	3	6	94	—	22	145	50	160	—	—	94	—	1
Pigs	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	9	41	—	—	37	—	1
Totals ...	10	10	1	3	6	131	—	22	145	59	201	—	—	131	—	2

SUMMARY.

	Whole Carcases and Offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Diaphragms	Hearts	Heads	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Mesenteric Fats	Meat, lbs.	Spleens	Stomachs	Tongues	Omenta	Udders
Tuberculosis	10	10	1	3	6	131	—	22	145	59	201	—	—	131	—	2
Other Diseases	81	1	1	3	35	42	11	705	849	8	530	6	1	42	—	1
Totals ...	91	11	2	6	41	173	11	727	994	67	731	6	1	173	—	3

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASES, AND ORGANS EXAMINED AND CONDEMNED FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS—1/7/54 TO 31/12/54.

Disease or Condition	Whole carcases and offal.	Forequarters.	Hindquarters.	Diaphragms.	Hearts.	Heads.	Kidneys.	Livers.	Lungs.	Mesenteric fats.	Meat lbs.	Spleens.	Stomachs.	Tongues.	Omenta.	Udders.
1 Cattle—																
Abscesses	—	—	—	13	1	8	12	206	20	4	15	1	3	8	—	1
Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—
Angiomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystic	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cisticercus Bovis	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	7	1	—
Distomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	488	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mastitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentestomum denticulatum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	2	—
Pleurisy	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic pericarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Calves—																
Abscesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glandular degeneration ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Moribund ...	1															

Cystic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Œdema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strongyli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Pigs—																	
Abscesses	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	9	3	—	12	—	2	8	—	—	
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congestion	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	741	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	
Cystic	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Fevered	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fibrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7	12	11	7	1	1	—	—	—	
Injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	
Milk Spot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moribund	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parasitic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peritonitis	7	—	—	—	9	1	—	21	12	10	—	4	4	1	—	—	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	2	87	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Pyæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Septicæmia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tumour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	1	—	—	—	—	
Uræmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ...	27	—	—	19	174	103	50	1177	1103	42	170	32	16	103	3	7	

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASES, AND ORGANS EXAMINED AND CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS—1/7/54 TO 31/12/54.

Kind of Animal.	Whole Carcases and Offal.	Forequarters.	Hindquarters.	Diaphragms.	Hearts.	Heads.	Kidneys.	Livers.	Lungs.	Mesenteric Fats.	Meat lbs.	Spleens.	Stomachs.	Tongues.	Omenta.	Udders.
Cattle	16	21	3	25	41	211	6	83	307	206	1138	11	6	211	—	2
Pigs	2	—	—	—	5	246	—	4	8	190	54	1	—	246	—	—
Totals ...	18	21	3	25	46	457	6	87	315	396	1192	12	6	457	—	2

SUMMARY.

Tuberculosis	18	21	3	25	46	457	6	87	315	396	1192	12	6	457	—	2
Other Diseases	27	—	—	19	174	103	50	1177	1103	42	170	32	16	103	3	7
Totals ...	45	21	3	44	220	560	56	1264	1418	438	1362	44	22	560	3	9

The comparison with the previous five years of the percentages carcases affected is as follows:—

ll diseases except Tuberculosis.

	Cattle, excluding cows. %	Cows. %	Calves. %	Sheep and lambs. %	Pigs. %
49 ...	34.19	33.29	0.57	5.04	5.20
50 ...	35.36	35.6	0.43	8.39	5.4
51 ...	33.2	29.4	0.38	9.36	8.7
52 ...	34.66	36.9	0.72	13.32	4.7
53 ...	33.32	33.78	0.36	12.2	5.46
54 ...	28.62	30.55	1.43	9.2	11.19

uberculosis only.

	Cattle, excluding cows. %	Cows. %	Calves. %	Sheep and lambs. %	Pigs. %
49 ...	18.64	38.73	0.06	0.0	4.51
50 ...	15.1	34.96	0.05	0.0	1.45
51 ...	13.79	23.8	0.12	0.0	2.56
52 ...	11.4	18.4	0.1	0.0	2.64
53 ...	10.4	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.59
54 ...	12.2	20.7	0.0	0.0	2.6

Other foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption cluded the following. Some of these articles were mixed with e kitchen waste and manufactured into Pig Food at the concen- ator plant.

39	tins meat.	28	lbs. lard.
21	tins fruit.	100	lbs. dates.
406	tins milk.	60	lbs. sultanas.
89	tins vegetables.	270	lbs. currants.
03	tins tomatoes.	84	lbs. ice-cream powder.
73	tins jam.	50	lbs. mixed nuts.
18	tins marmalade.	11	lbs. glace cherries.
32	tins cream.	2	cwt. split peas.
43	tins soup.	19	lbs. dried milk powder.
32	tins marzipan.	13	cwt. prunes.
287	tins fish.	66	lbs. sweets.
14	tins golden syrup.	58	lbs. veal and ham pie.
4	tins rabbit.	158	lbs. dried fruit.
3	tins sweet corn.	192	packets cereal.
3	tins spaghetti.	22	lbs. semolina.
7	tins chicken.	257	packets cake mixture.
18	tins fruit juice.	47	packets cheese spread.
9	tins nescafe.	14	cwt. cheese.
11	tins meat pudding.	22	lbs. veal.
34	jars crab.	17	frozen rabbits.
32	jars pickles.	20	lbs. pressed veal.

2	jars mincemeat.	21	lbs. luncheon sausage.
4	jars jam.	70	lbs. pork sausages.
2	jars marmalade.	108	lbs. beef sausages.
8	jars fruit.	56	lbs. chitterlings.
5	jars peanut butter.	90	lbs. cooked ham.
7	jars lemon curd.	16	lbs. bullocks liver.
4	jars marmite.	140	lbs. bacon.
7	jars potted chicken.	26	lbs. mutton.
46	jars salad cream.	3811	lbs. beef.
20	jars meat and fish paste.	1344	lbs. pork.
7	bottles lemon squash.	360	stone fish.
4	bottles sauce.	7	pecks shrimps.
23	bottles ketchup.	15	stone crabs.
3	bottles coffee.	40	lbs. prawns.
19½	lbs. cooking fat.		

Chemical Examination of Food.

Article.	Number of samples examined. Formal.	Informal.	Number of samples adulterated Formal.	Informal
Almond Essence	—	1	—	—
Apricot Jam	—	1	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	—	1	—	—
Black Currant Jam ...	—	1	—	—
Blancmange Powder ...	—	1	—	—
Bramble Seedless Jam ...	—	1	—	—
Brawn	—	4	—	—
Breadcrumbs	—	1	—	—
Butter	—	1	—	—
Cheese Cake Filling ...	—	1	—	—
Cheese Cake Mixture ...	—	1	—	—
Chicken Spread ...	—	1	—	—
Chocolate	—	1	—	—
Chocolate Cream Eggs ...	—	1	—	—
Clear Blue Colouring ...	—	1	—	—
Coconut Chips	—	1	—	—
Coconut Flavour	—	1	—	—
Corned Beef	—	1	—	—
Custard Powder	—	1	—	—
Cut Mixed Peel	—	1	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	1	—	—
Faggots	—	3	—	—
Fish Cakes	1	4	—	1
Gingerade Concentrate ...	—	1	—	—
Glace Cherries	—	1	—	—
Ham Paste	—	2	—	—
Horse Radish	—	1	—	—

Ice Cream	...	...	—	9	—	—
Lard ...	...	...	—	2	—	—
Lemonade	...	...	—	1	—	—
Lemon Barley	...	...	—	1	—	—
Lemon Essence	...	...	—	1	—	—
Lemon Sherbert	...	...	—	1	—	—
Liver Sausage	...	...	—	1	—	—
Luncheon Sausage		...	—	1	—	—
Lucozade	...	...	—	1	—	—
Margarine	...	...	—	2	—	—
Marmalade	...	...	—	1	—	—
Milk ...	...	...	19	—	11	—
Mincemeat	...	...	2	6	2	2
Mixed Pickles	...	...	—	1	—	—
Olive Oil	...	...	—	1	—	—
Orange Colouring		...	—	1	—	—
Orange Drink	...	...	—	2	—	—
Peanut Butter	...	...	—	1	—	—
Piccalilli Pickle	...	...	—	1	—	—
Pickled Red Cabbage		...	—	1	—	—
Plum Jam	...	...	—	1	—	—
Polony ...	...	...	—	1	—	—
Pork and Beef Paste		...	—	1	—	—
Pork Sausages	...	...	2	27	1	1
Red Colouring	...	...	—	1	—	—
Salmon and Shrimp Fish Paste			—	1	—	—
Sausages	...	...	—	5	—	—
Sausage Rolls	...	...	—	1	—	—
Savoury Ducks	...	...	—	2	—	—
Shredded Beef Suet	...	...	—	1	—	—
Sponge Mixture	...	...	1	1	1	1
Sweet Cigarettes		...	—	1	—	—
Table Jelly	...	...	—	4	—	1
Tapioca	...	...	—	1	—	—
Tea Cake Mixture		...	—	1	—	—
Vanilla Flavouring		...	—	1	—	—
Vitacup	...	...	—	1	—	—
			—	—	—	—
			25	122	15	6
			—	—	—	—

The following action was taken in respect of the 15 formal samples found to be adulterated.

A prosecution for adding water to hot milk intended for sale resulted in the defendant being found guilty, but granted an absolute discharge.

A prosecution for selling hot milk deficient in milk-fat and non-fatty solids resulted in the defendants being found guilty and fined £20.

Five samples of milk from one county producer taken in course of delivery were found deficient in milk-fat, and also four "appeal-to-cow" samples from the same producer; the matter was referred to the local authority concerned to attempt to secure an improvement in the quality of the milk.

A sample of sponge mixture was found to be inaccurately labelled and a letter of warning was sent to the firm by the Town Clerk.

Two samples of mincemeat were found to be deficient in soluble solids and a letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk.

A prosecution for selling pork sausages with less than 65% meat content resulted in the firm being fined £1. The prosecution greatly assisted in establishing a minimum standard for the meat content of pork sausages.

In addition, the following cases were taken:—

Preparing food in unclean premises. A fine of £5 was imposed.

Selling a loaf of bread containing parts of a mouse. The defendants were fined £20.

Preparing bread in a dirty bakehouse. A fine of £6 was imposed.

Ice-Cream.

32 samples of ice-cream were bacteriologically examined. The samples were obtained from 9 different manufacturers and the details of results are contained in the following table:—

Results of Methylene Blue Test for the 12 Months Ending 31st December, 1954.

Manufacturer.	Total No. of samples taken.	Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.
A ...	3	3	—	—	—
B ...	1	1	—	—	—
C ...	2	2	—	—	—
D ...	6	6	—	—	—
E ...	4	3	1	—	—
F ...	7	7	—	—	—
G ...	4	3	1	—	—
H ...	1	1	—	—	—
I ...	4	4	—	—	—
	32	30	2	—	—

Satisfactory = 100%, Unsatisfactory = nil.

YNOPSIS OF RESULTS OF SAMPLES TESTED BY THE METHYLENE BLUE TEST SINCE 1949.

ear.	Samples taken.	Number Satisfactory.	Number Unsatisfactory.	Percentage Satisfactory.	Percentage Unsatisfactory.
)49	178	110	68	62%	38%
)50	207	145	62	70%	30%
)51	124	95	29	77%	23%
)52	136	121	15	89%	11%
)53	72	61	11	85%	15%
)54	32	32	—	100%	—

9 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Analyst r chemical analysis; all were satisfactory.

387 persons are registered under the Norwich Corporation Act,)33. to sell ice-cream; 252 visits were made to their premises.

PRESERVED MEAT.

156 premises are registered under the Norwich Corporation ct, 1933, for the preparation and manufacture of perserved meat;)1 inspections were made during the year.

RESTAURANTS, CAFES, ETC.

There are 150 restaurant kitchens on the Department's cords, and 318 visits were made to them. The majority were und to be satisfactory. Two letters were sent requesting improvements to be carried out, and in another case a prosecution was ken.

DAIRIES

There are 26 dairies on the register. 140 visits were made to ese, and generally, the premises have been kept in a satisfactory ndition.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 55 bakehouses on the register. 149 visits were made these, and on the whole, the premises have been kept in a tisfactory condition. One prosecution was made, however, in spect of dirty premises; and another made in respect of parts of mouse being found in a loaf of bread.

BUTCHERS' SHOPS

There are 153 butchers shops on the records, and regular spections were made of these and of the meat kept therein.

FISH SHOPS

There are 80 fish frying shops on the records, and regular visits e made to these.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHURCHMAN HOUSE,
68, ST. GILES STREET,
NORWICH.

1st April, 1955.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1954.

I have tried to introduce items of interest under various sections of the report and have included a description of the Ophthalmic Service which has not been reviewed for a number of years. Also included are the figures for the number of children found for the first time to require treatment for a squint and those for children operated on for tonsils and adenoids. It is never very wise to draw definite conclusions from a small group of figures covering only a few years but later on something significant may emerge.

The general health of the school children continues to be very satisfactory. The figures for uncleanliness reflect a standard of parental care well above the national average and they are a credit to the teaching and nursing staff for their watchfulness on certain families. Ringworm of the scalp, too, has caused little loss of school time during the year.

It will be noted that the deafness figures are gradually increasing and therefore every effort will be needed to help the parents of each deaf child in its early years before it attends school.

Certain epidemic problems have been reported fully to illustrate the complexity of their control and to demonstrate how close must be the liaison between parents, teachers and medical staff if that control is to be effective.

I feel sure that the policy of maintaining up-to-date dental surgeries and equipment will attract and keep dental staff so that a full programme of dental inspection and treatment can be carried out.

Again, I have to thank Dr. Riddel for the details of this report and also the medical, nursing and clerical staff who have assisted by careful record keeping. Without the continued assistance of the Director of Education and his departmental staff as well as the interest taken in the children's health by the teaching staff the School Health Service would lose much of its impetus. I should also like to convey my sincere thanks to the members of the Education Authority for their support throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. C. M. PEARSON,

Principal School Medical Officer.

(1) STAFF.

See pages 11 and 12.

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION.

National Health Service Act, 1946.

Although there is a free choice to parents as to whom they ıay consult for defects of eyesight in their children, the vast ıajority attend the Authority's Ophthalmic Clinic—853 children :tended during the year and in addition 38 children under school ge.

The Regional Hospital Board, who took over responsibility or the Orthopædic Clinic in April, 1953, continues to arrange ppointments and treatment, and keeps me informed of the recom- endations made by the Consultants.

The Heart Clinic held monthly at the Jenny Lind Hospital ntinues to give valuable advice on the necessity or otherwise of stricting physical activities and of special precautions which may e desirable when operative procedure has to be performed.

Clinics.

While the Dental Clinic had its full complement of five dentists r 1953, only four dentists were on the staff throughout 1954, spite every effort to fill the vacancy. However, there is now less luctance to enter the School Dental Service since salary scales ıve been increased, and it is anticipated that the additional staff ill soon be obtained.

There was a further drop from 5305 to 3927 in the numbers tending the Central Minor Ailments Clinic. This is the first full ar during which a Medical Officer has attended three instead of k mornings a week. The number attending the District Clinics ows little change.

The clinic for remedial exercises at the Colman Road Open ir School which began in September, 1953, has increased the ope of its activities and is doing useful work in collaboration th the staff of the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Health of School Children.

For the eighth successive year the number of school children the register shows an increase at 19,737, being 4451 above the 46 figure. The health of the children continues to be very good.

About 85% take their school milk and 33% have school eals.

Uncleanliness of head both in numbers and severity continues decrease and the figure for 1954 is only 0.5% of the total school pulation. This compares with a figure of 5.1% for the whole England and Wales, and is therefore ten times better than the erage. This reflects great credit on the parents of Norwich ildren.

The number of cases of contagious skin disease is small and ngworm is again on the wane.

Approximately 68.3% of children have been immunis against Diphtheria and again the city was free from this dre disease.

Apart from a sharp rise in the number of cases of Measl and Sonne Dysentery, infectious disease was low.

The number of deaf children has been on the increase sin 1952 and now numbers 15. During the period 1943-1951 inclusi the average was 8. This increase is partly attributable to the lif saving effect of modern drug therapy in illnesses which we previously inoperably fatal, and which are now known to lea deafness behind. However, there are two families with two total deaf children in each, one family with one totally deaf and o partially deaf child, and one family with two partially deaf childre In none of these families is there known to be a history of deafne

Hospital Treatment—Special Arrangements.

In addition to the routine treatment at the local hospita specialist treatment required for some cases is also given at oth hospitals.

During the year one girl suffering from hare lip attended t Out-patient Department at the Plastic Surgery Centre at Que Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead.

One boy suffering from spastic diplegia continued under trea ment throughout the year at the St. Vincent's Orthopaedic Hospit Northwood Hills, near Pinner, Middlesex.

One girl attended for advice at St. Bartholomew's Hospit London, on account of Congenital Heart Defect and another gi suffering from a major Atrial Septal Defect was admitted as in-patient.

Two boys were treated as In-patients at the Hospital for Si Children, Great Ormond Street, London, one for imperforate anu and one for dermatomyositis.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The arrangements for notifying Head Teachers and parents School Medical Inspections and the assistance given by the Scho Nurses remain the same as in previous years.

Arising out of the introduction of the School Health Servi and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, certain changes we brought into effect at the beginning of 1954 with regard to t medical inspection of pupils attending schools maintained by t Local Education Authority, of which particulars are giv below :—

(*a*) Arrangements prior to 1954.

Primary Schools.

(1) As soon as possible after admission. (Entrants)

(2) At 6 years of age if not included at the age of 6 years in (above.

(3) At 8 years of age.
(4) Between the ages of 11 and 12 years—the last year of attendance at a Primary School. (Second Age Group)

Secondary Schools.
(5) During the first year.
(6) During the last year of compulsory attendance at School. (Third Age Group)
(7) During each subsequent year of remaining at school after compulsory school age.

(*b*) Arrangements since January 1st, 1954.

Primary Schools.
(1) Upon Entry, i.e. (a) Children not previously at school (Entrants)
(b) From Nursery School (Entrants)
(c) From School in another Education Authority's area.
(2) 8th Birthday.

Secondary Schools.
(3) First term in Secondary School (Second Age Group).
(4) Penultimate term at school if leaving at 15 years of age (Third Age Group).
(5) Junior Technical School. (Entry at 13 years of age). Candidates for admission to the school who might suffer from conditions which would make technical education doubtful, or require limitations, are examined prior to admission. Except for these, leavers only are examined (Third Age Group) as far as possible in the Easter term before leaving.
(6) Grammar Schools. At age 15½ years (Third Age Group) then during penultimate term at school.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year was as follows :—

Primary Schools.	
Entrants	1940
Other Periodic Inspections	2307
Secondary Schools.	
Second Age Group	2366
Third Age Group	1178
Other Periodic Inspections	249
Colman Road Special School for E.S.N. Pupils ...	113
Earlham Nursery School	235
Total	8388

(a) PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

There are 38 Primary Schools (21 Infant Departments, 16 Junior Departments and 1 combined Junior and Infant School) with 5140 children in attendance in the Infant Departments, 6953 in the

Junior Departments, and 314 in the combined Junior and Infant School.

On 11th January, 1954, one new school was opened, namely the Thorpe Hamlet Junior Mixed School, Wolfe Road.

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows :—

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections.	"Specials" at School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Total Defects† Treated.	Total Defects† Cured.
Skin	183	339	522	439	5433	5315
Eye:						
Vision and Squint	301	339	640	483	387	187 (Glasses prescribed)
Other ...	51	42	93	74	307	267
Ear:						
Hearing ...	41	37	78	36	50	3
Otitis Media ...	49	19	68	35	57	38
Other	10	30	40	31	136	129
Nose or Throat ...	433	102	535	217	656	581
Speech	69	49	118	66	174	45
Cervical Glands ...	121	12	133	17	24	8
Heart and Circulation ...	85	23	108	71	152	26
Lungs	120	40	160	94	214	15
Developmental:						
Hernia ...	80	13	93	26	21	20
Other	118	7	125	9	12	3
Orthopædic:						
Posture ...	33	8	41	14	23	4
Flat Foot ...	48	10	58	27	74	16
Other	368	43	411	159	226	64
Nervous System:						
Epilepsy ...	14	7	21	14	31	1
Other	118	44	162	64	114	14
Psychological:						
Developmental ...	124	38	162	145	146	—
Stability ...	10	10	20	11	98	13
Malnutrition ...	143	17	160	108	176	5
Other	324	290	614	507	784*	292

*Includes 7 cases of Rheumatism treated (1 cured).

†These columns include cases referred from previous years, cases treated by the School Nurses at District Minor Ailments Clinics, etc.

It is known that 1 pupil was operated on for Squint, 17 for Hernia, 22 had Appendicectomy, 4 had Mastoidectomy, and 3 had Antrostomy performed.

(b) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

There are 14 Secondary Modern Schools, 2 Secondary Grammar Schools—one for boys and one for girls—a Junior Technical School for boys, and a Junior Art School (for boys and girls).

At the end of the year, 870 boys and 781 girls were attending the Secondary Grammar Schools, 275 boys were attending the Junior Technical School, 60 boys and girls were attending the Junior Art School, and 4,357 boys and girls were attending the Secondary Modern Schools.

On May 3rd, 1954 one new school was opened, namely the Lakenham Secondary (Modern) Boys School, the St. Marks Secondary (Modern) Boys School being closed as from that date.

On September 7th 1954 the Bluebell Road Secondary (Modern) Girls School was opened, and the Model and Colman Secondary (Modern) Girls Schools were closed as from that date.

The arrangements for carrying out medical inspections are similar to those which obtain in the Primary Schools.

At the request of the Governors, medical inspection is also carried out at the Notre Dame High School for Girls, a school not under the jurisdiction of the Local Education Authority.

At the end of the year, 664 pupils were attending this school.

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows:—

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections (a) Notre Dame School.	(b) All other Secondary Schools.	"Specials" at School or Clinic. (All Secondary	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment. Schools.)	Total Defects† Treated.	Total Defects† Cured
Skin	4	158	252	414	343	2616	2487
Eye:							
Vision and Squint	29	456	250	735	532	498	288 (Glasses prescribed)
Other	—	57	24	81	58	154	116
Ear:							
Hearing ...	—	16	2	18	9	14	—
Otitis Media ...	—	20	12	32	20	34	14
Other	1	12	8	21	11	60	60
Nose or Throat ...	2	122	17	141	52	72	40
Speech	—	27	5	32	18	37	11
Cervical Glands ...	—	21	—	21	1	6	3
Heart and Circulation	—	65	16	81	45	84	14
Lungs	4	57	9	70	29	56	2
Developmental:							
Hernia	—	23	—	23	7	5	4
Other	2	71	11	84	34	23	10
Orthopædic:							
Posture	2	85	18	105	43	57	3
Flat Foot ...	3	55	8	66	44	87	16
Other	7	149	27	183	82	85	16
Nervous System:							
Epilepsy ...	—	16	—	16	10	20	—
Other	1	57	7	65	29	35	2
Psychological:							
Developmental ...	—	2	1	3	2	1	—
Stability ...	—	1	1	2	1	98	9
Malnutrition ...	1	110	10	121	89	120	3
Other	10	260	105	375	259	283*	111

*Includes 5 cases of Rheumatism treated (none cured).
†These columns include cases referred from previous years, cases treated by the School Nurses at District Minor Ailments Clinics, etc.

It is known that 1 pupil was operated on for Hernia, and 1 for Appendicitis.

The following table shows the number of pupils found to be suffering from certain defects or diseases. For comparison the figures for 1953 are also given. (This table includes pupils attending the Nursery School).

Defect or Disease.	Number requiring treatment:— 1954. Prim.	Sec.	Total	1953.
Scabies	1	—	1	2
Impetigo	20	7	27	21
Ringworm of Scalp ...	4	—	4	11
„ „ Body ...	8	4	12	20
Other skin diseases ...	186	152	338	302
Blepharitis	41	11	52	57
Conjunctivitis	23	13	36	38
Defective Vision and Squint ...	488	532	1020	988
Defective Hearing	36	9	45	47
Discharging ears	35	20	55	65
Other ear diseases	31	11	42	92
Orthopædic defects ...	210	169	379	443
Cardiovascular conditions ...	72	45	117	173
Acute Rheumatism ...	4	—	4	5
Chorea	1	1	2	3

(4) TREATMENT.

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS.

Schoolchildren with minor ailments, including discharging ears, from the central part of the City, are seen at the Central Clinic at Churchman House each morning, including Saturday. There is no clinic in the afternoon.

A Medical Officer is in attendance on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday morning of each week, and at these times children from all parts of the City requiring medical advice are seen. On the remaining weekday mornings a School Nurse is in attendance, between 9 and 10.30 a.m.

There is also a Special Clinic for children on Saturday mornings, at which children requiring special consideration are seen.

3,927 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinics, and the Saturday morning "Special" Clinics at Churchman House, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears. This compares with 5,305 attendances made in 1953.

DISTRICT CLINICS.

These clinics, twenty-two in number, were held during the year at the centres listed below.

A new clinic was opened at Thorpe Hamlet Infant School in March, 1954.

Centre.	*Times.*
Alderman Jex School ...	Monday, 4-4.30 p.m., and Thursday—3.45-4.30 p.m.
Angel Road School ...	Tuesday—3.45-4.30 p.m.
Catton Grove School ...	Monday and Thursday—10—12 noon. Tuesday and Wednesday 10.45—12 noon.
Cavell School	Tuesday and Friday—3.15-4.30 p.m.
Clarkson School	Monday, Wednesday and Friday—9.30-11 a.m.
Colman Road Special School	Monday to Friday (inclusive)—9.30-11 a.m.
Dowson School	Tuesday—9.30-10.30 a.m. and Friday—10.45-12 noon.
Earlham Hall School ...	Monday and Thursday—10.30—11 a.m.
George White School ...	Tuesday and Thursday—2.45-3.30 p.m. Wednesday—3.15-4.30 p.m., and Friday, 4-4.30 p.m.
Gurney and Henderson School	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday—11.15-12 noon.
Horn's Lane School ...	Wednesday—2-3 p.m.
Lakenham Junior School ...	Tuesday and Wednesday—3.15-4.30 p.m.
Larkman Lane School ...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday—9.30-11 a.m.
Mousehold Avenue School ...	Tuesday and Thursday—2-2.30 p.m.
Nelson Street School ...	Tuesday and Thursday—11.15-12 noon.
Norman School	Monday, Wednesday and Friday—9.30-10.30 a.m. Thursday, 10.45-12 noon.
North Earlham School ...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday—11.15-12 noon.

Centre.	*Times.*
Stuart School	Monday and Friday, 3.15-3.45 p.m., and Tuesday, 3.15-4.30 p.m.
Thorpe Hamlet Infant School	Tuesday—2-3 p.m.
Tuckswood School	Tuesday and Friday—2-3 p.m.
Wellesley School	Monday, Wednesday and Friday—2-3 p.m.
West Earlham School ...	Monday and Thursday—11.15-12 noon.

At these, the nurses treat discharging ears, minor injuries, septic sores, etc. As there is no medical officer in attendance, the nurses are instructed to refer all cases where medical advice is considered necessary to the Central Clinic at Churchman House, on either Monday, Wednesday or Saturday morning, and all cases are told to attend there during the school holidays, when the District Clinics are closed.

36444 attendances were made at these clinics during the year exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.

The following is a summary of the defects treated :—

	Churchman House Clinic. No. of Pupils		District Clinics. No. of Pupils	
	Treated.	Dis-charged.	Treated.	Dis-charged.
Ringworm of the Head ...	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body ...	9	9	5	4
Impetigo	19	19	21	19
Other Skin Diseases	222	191	3084	3017
Minor Eye Defects (Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)	56	47	332	330
Otorrhœa	12	9	49	35
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc).	29	28	159	157
Enlarged Glands	—	—	7	7
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	2	1	61	60
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	239	232	4267	4238
Other Defects and Diseases ...	6	6	97	95

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Dental Staff.

Owing to Mr. Forrester having relinquished his duties on December 31st, 1953 only four full time Dental Officers were employed throughout the year, and the dental surgery at Tuckswood Community Centre was therefore closed.

Clinic Arrangements.

In September it was decided to increase the number of anæsthetic sessions to three a week (Monday and Friday without appointments and Wednesday for those who had previously been given appointments).

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

Early in the year a great deal of time was given to the treatment of children who had been previously inspected at school (5077 in 1953) and consequently only 799 children were inspected in 1954. The number of casuals seen continued to rise from 5151 in 1953 to 5506 in 1954.

The number of children treated during the year remained almost the same but the number of attendances again increased, being 14074 (13947 in 1953). The number of fillings was slightly less but this can be accounted for by the fact that there were slightly fewer dental officers and also more anæsthetic sessions.

7149 fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and 122 in temporary teeth making a total of 7271. 2151 permanent teeth were extracted, of which 254 were for orthodontic purposes and 5683 temporary teeth were extracted. 3546 general anæsthetics were administered.

The number of "other operations" was 2575 in permanent teeth and 461 in temporary teeth. This term comprises the treatment of teeth other than fillings and extractions and consisted of dressings to relieve toothache, and painting with silver nitrate solution to arrest caries in temporary teeth. Also 97 root dressings were inserted where the tooth can only be saved by the removal of the pulp or nerve, mostly in anterior teeth. 664 visits were made for the regulation of teeth, and 93 new appliances were supplied. The number of X-rays taken was 184.

Treatment at the Dental Clinic.

School Children.

(Primary, Secondary Modern and Secondary Grammar)

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
No. Examined at School	799	5077	—	488	946	1982	3152	5520	4459
No. Treated, including "Specials"	5380	5414	3936	3930	3582	3551	3473	3267	3174
Total number of attendances at the Clinic	14074	13947	9720	9174	8526	9874	10352	9086	8621
No. of Fillings	7271	7941	3044	2960	3759	5129	6573	6051	6189
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	7834	8273	6449	6417	5372	5626	4598	3940	4137
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	3546	3622	3096	2834	2248	2181	1635	1358	1499
No. of Other Operations ...	3036	2310	1369	1300	1467	1504	2367	2303	2912

National Health Service.

Mothers—

New Cases Treated ...	145	183	173	229	349	283	311	327	313
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	790	778	735	861	1336	1570	1885	1663	1293
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	457	459	397	551	552	620	619	736	821
No. of Fillings	417	412	328	359	807	1134	1344	1150	833
No. of Other Operations ...	397	314	322	311	501	587	861	622	616
No. of Dentures Provided ...	85	59	94	80	83	120	124	142	150
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	65	67	76	74	86	93	87	97	124

TREATMENT AT THE DENTAL CLINIC—*cont.*

Children under 5 years of age who attend no School—

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
New Cases Treated ...	309	302	344	386	316	190	121	122	85
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	482	406	412	447	376	278	186	182	114
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	556	551	703	704	589	391	227	251	180
No. of Fillings	67	47	11	26	12	27	6	27	18
No. of Other Operations ...	161	82	3	6	22	18	35		
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	321	304	380	364	271	179	132	111	89

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Pupils found to be suffering from defective vision or squint are referred by the School Medical Officers to the Ophthalmic Surgeon, from school medical inspections and school clinics, whilst children under the age of five years who attend no school are referred from the infant welfare centres. Occasionally cases are also notified by General Practitioners.

Refraction clinics are held by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr. G. Maxted, at Churchman House, usually on a Monday, Wednesday and Thursday morning of each week, between the hours of 9 and 11. Children with eye defects requiring other forms of treatment are usually referred (either by Dr. Maxted from the refraction clinic, or direct by the School Medical Officers) to the Department of Ophthalmology at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and certain of the children suffering from squint are passed on by Dr. Maxted for treatment at the Orthoptic Clinic there.

Glasses, when prescribed, are obtained through the provisions of the National Health Service (Supplementary Ophthalmic Services) Regulations, the parent, on receiving the prescription, being free to choose for this purpose any ophthalmic or dispensing Optician whose name appears on the Ophthalmic List. Certain types of glasses are obtainable free of charge, but a charge is payable by the parent if glasses of a more expensive type than those prescribed for this service are desired.

When the replacement or repair of glasses is required by a pupil, a form (O.S.C. 10) is issued, upon which the parent is required to give a brief statement of the circumstances necessitating the service. The form has also to be signed by a School Medical Officer or Head Teacher, authorising the Optician to carry out the work. No charge is made to the parent, unless the glasses are of a more expensive type than those prescribed for this service, but the Local Ophthalmic Services Committee, on investigation of the circumstances necessitating the replacement or repair of the glasses, is entitled to recover the cost of the service from the Local Education Authority if it is determined that the service was necessitated through lack of care on the part of the pupil.

118 sessions were held by the Ophthalmic Specialist during the year at Churchman House.

376 Primary and 477 Secondary school pupils, and 38 children under 5 years of age who attended no school were examined at the clinic, and glasses were prescribed in the following cases:— Primary, 179; Secondary, 268; Children under 5 years of age, 16.

Colour Vision.

The Ischihara Test is used at periodic medical inspections at Secondary Grammar Schools (Boys) and at the Technical School. It is occasionally used on special cases at the School Minor Ailment Clinic.

INCIDENCE OF SQUINT.

Although it is difficult to know exactly how many childre are found for the first time with a squint each year, the numb referred for treatment from periodic medical inspection (with th exception of 1953) remains fairly constant as will be seen from th following figures:—

1950	...	94
1951	...	97
1952	...	84
1953	...	116
1954	...	72

From these figures, it would appear that the number of chil ren developing a squint bears some relationship to the incidenc of measles, since in 1952 there were 1445 notifications among school children, which is more than double any other figure sinc 1941 (with the exception of 1954). It will be interesting to se whether the 1955 squint figures increase again.

TREATMENT OF OTORRHŒA.

As with other minor ailments, children suffering fro otorrhœa who attend schools near the centre of the City are treate at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on th outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to notice through variou agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Hea Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examinatio by the specialist at the Out-patient Department of the Jenny Lin and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued o modified according to his findings.

6 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during th year. 1 case recurred and 9 continued under treatment o observation from the previous year. At the end of the year 1 cases which had been seen by the Ear Specialist were still unde observation and treatment.

44 additional cases, not referred to the Ear Specialist, wer also treated during the year.

44 treatments were given at the Central Clinic at Churchma House, and 833 at the District Minor Ailments Clinics.

The following table shows the total number of cases o otorrhœa in school children treated by the local authority an otherwise during the last nine years :—

1946	...	102	1951	...	75
1947	...	177	1952	...	87
1948	...	138	1953	...	95
1949	...	73	1954	...	91
1950	...	62			

TONSILLECTOMY, 1950-54.

Information is received from the Jenny Lind Hospital about the children whose tonsils and adenoids are removed each year, and from this information the following Table has been compiled:

1950	...	172
1951	...	167
1952	...	372
1953	...	467
1954	...	498

Operations were restricted from the middle of November, 1954 as a result of the outbreak of Poliomyelitis both in the City and the surrounding County areas. In 1953, also on account of Poliomyelitis, children from certain areas were not admitted for operation.

CARDIAC CLINIC.

Facilities exist for the local authority to send children of school age and under to a Cardiac Clinic held on the first Monday afternoon of each month (August excepted) at the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and the School Nurses visit in advance, to obtain environmental reports. The clinic arrangements are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 50 schoolchildren (including 13 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

	New Cases.	Old Cases.
Atrial Septal Defect	—	7
Ventricular Septal Defect ...	1	4
Organic Heart Disease (Congenital)	1	7
Patent Ductus Arteriosus ...	2	2
Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	1	5
Rheumatic Mitral Disease ...	—	3
Congenital Aortic Stenosis ...	—	2
Mild Sub-Aortic Stenosis ...	1	—
Systolic Murmur	7	5
Paroxysmal Tachycardia ...	—	2

40 of these children were permitted to do drill and games without restriction, 9 were debarred from competitive sport, and 1 was debarred from all organised physical activities.

5 children under school age were also examined, including 1 new case. 1 was recommended for hospital treatment, the activities of the remainder were unrestricted.

They were found to be suffering from the following defects:—

	New Cases.	Old Cases.
Organic Heart Disease (Congenital)	—	2
Patent Ductus Arteriosus ...	—	1
Cardiomegaly	—	1
Systolic Murmur	1	—

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

During 1954, four cases came to the notice of the School Health Service and in 1953, five.

RINGWORM.

No. of Cases Treated.

	Local Authority.	Otherwise.	Total.
Ringworm Scalp ...	—	6	6
Ringworm Body ...	14	2	16

4 new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were notified during the year—2 in January, 1 in February, and 1 in December. The children affected were 3 boys and 1 girl attending Primary Schools in different parts of the city.

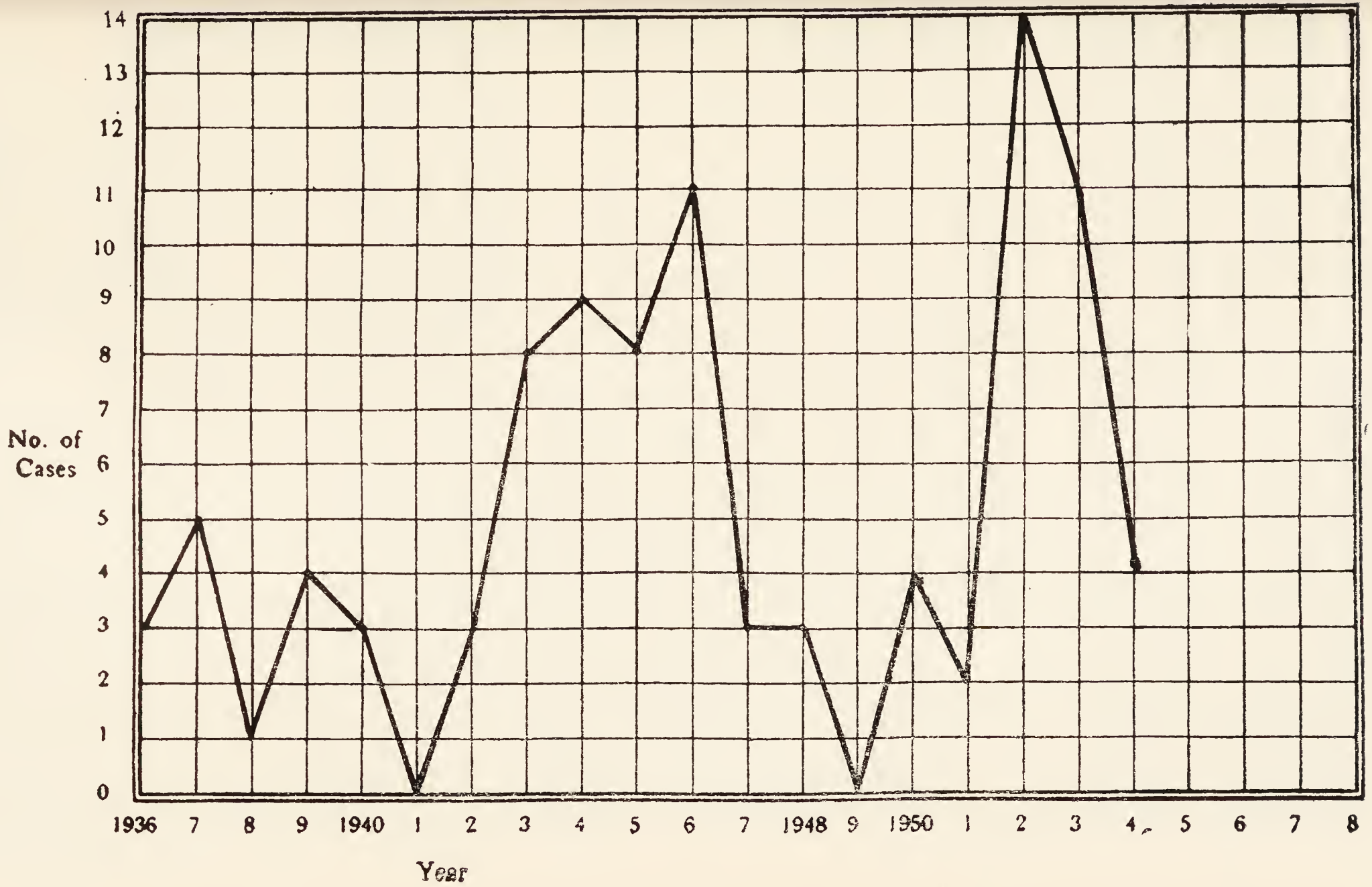
Of these, 3 were treated by ointment at the Jenny Lind Hospital, and declared cured by mid-May. The fourth case was admitted to the Isolation Hospital in December, and was still unfit at the end of the year. None of them was epilated.

1 boy and 1 girl who commenced treatment in 1953 were declared cured early in 1954.

5 visits were paid to 4 school departments during the year, to inspect contacts with the Woods Lamp. No further cases were discovered.

In July, 1 ineducable boy, aged 7 years, under the supervision of the Local Health Authority, was found to be suffering from Ringworm of the Scalp. He was treated by X-ray at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and was declared cured by the end of October. A Woods Lamp examination of the other pupils at the Occupation Centre failed to reveal any further cases.

No new cases were discovered in children under 5 years of age. 1 child under 5 years of age who commenced treatment in 1953 was declared cured early in 1954.


No. of Cases
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
1936
7
8
9
1940
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
1948
9
1950
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Year

PLANTAR WARTS.

In March, 1954, a Survey of the children attending 6 school in the City was carried out as part of a much more comprehensiv investigation covering most of East Anglia. 14 Plantar and 17 other Warts were found amongst a total of 1444 childre examined.

At the beginning of the Summer Term, the feet of childre attending schools where classes would be receiving swimming in struction were inspected but no further plantar warts found.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred fo treatment by the School Medical Officers from school medica inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approva of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out patient clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service, and the Hospital Authorities repor on all new cases seen, as well as send final reports, and informa tion regarding defaulters. Treatment such as the supply o surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, i arranged through the Hospital Service.

55 new cases (Primary) and 17 new cases (Secondary) were referred during the year, while 84 Primary and 35 Secondary cases were discharged as fit. 252 Primary and 103 Secondary scholars continued treatment from the previous year. 12 are known to have been treated in Orthopædic Hospitals and 2 in General Hospitals.

The following table shows the treatment recommended and the results obtained by the end of the year:—

Primary.

Recommendation.	No. Recommended. New.	No. Recommended. Old.	No. Discharged. New.	No. Discharged. Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital, etc.	7	39	2	8
Exercises and wedges in footwear	18	28	—	2
Wedges in footwear	20	100	1	38
Wedges and Night Splints ...	2	13	—	8
Night Splints	—	7	—	2
Plaster and Strapping Correction	—	2	—	—
Surgical Boots and/or instruments	—	12	—	—
Operations, etc., at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient)	2	11	—	—
Electrical Treatment ...	—	1	—	—
Antirachetic Treatment ...	—	1	—	1
No treatment necessary ...	6	38	1	21
TOTALS ...	55	252	4	80

Secondary.

Recommendation.	No. Recommended. New.	No. Recommended. Old.	No. Discharged. New.	No. Discharged. Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital, etc.	2	32	—	8
Exercises and wedges in footwear	6	19	—	5
Wedges in footwear	6	16	—	7
Wedges and Night Splints ...	—	2	—	—
Plaster and Strapping Correction	—	2	—	—
Electrical Treatment	—	3	—	1
Surgical Boots and/or instruments	—	8	—	—
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	2	—	1	—
No treatment necessary ...	1	21	—	13
TOTALS ...	17	103	1	34
GRAND TOTALS ...	72	355	5	114

The following table shows the diagnosis of the aforementioned cases :—

Diagnosis.	New Cases (in 1954). Primary.	New Cases (in 1954). Second-ary.	Old Cases (Prior to 1954). Primary.	Old Cases (Prior to 1954). Second-ary.	Total Primary.	Total Second-ary.
Posture ...	2	2	15	12	17	14
Flat Foot ...	25	6	44	40	69	46
Other ...	28	9	193	51	221	60
Totals ...	55	17	252	103	307	120

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools, special exercises are conducted for these children by the Gymnastic Teachers.

The following table shows the number of days spent in Institutions by orthopædic cases during the year :—

	School Cases.
Jenny Lind Hospital	83
Melton Lodge	727
St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital ...	334
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, Stanmore	43
Tadworth Court Hospital	273
Total ...	1460

UNCLEANLINESS.

An Authorised Person visits the schools periodically for the purpose of examining children for uncleanliness.

Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, this person reports to this office any children she may find whose persons or clothing are in a verminous or filthy condition, and they are immediately excluded from school.

An informal notice acquainting the parent of the position is given to each child at the time of exclusion, with instructions that when the child is clean a certificate of fitness should be obtained either from the Family Doctor, or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic.

As soon as possible after a child has been excluded, the School Nurse visits the parent and gives instructions as to the best method of cleansing, and also endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination. The standard adopted is that if a single nit or louse is seen, the child is excluded. Similar action is taken in any case found by a Doctor during medical inspection or at the clinic.

The School Nurses and other authorised persons made 41174 examinations in the Primary Schools, and 11784 in the Secondary Modern Schools during the year. 90 Primary and 22 Secondary Modern School scholars were found unclean during the course of these examinations.

2324 examinations were made during the year by the School Nurses in the Secondary Grammar School (Girls), 5 scholars being found unclean.

It has been unnecessary for many years to examine the pupils at the City of Norwich School, and the Junior Technical and Junior Art Schools.

It is interesting to note that during 1954, 1 Nursery School, 5 Infant, 4 Junior, 6 Secondary Modern and 1 Special School were free from verminous infection when inspected. Of these 17 schools, 6 were also free in 1953.

The following table shows the number of children excluded at the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools and the results obtained:—

	1954.	1953.	1952.
No. of examinations of children by the School Nurses ...	52958	58012	58809
*Total number of instances of infestation	116	139	133
*Total number of Individual Children concerned ...	102	132	126
*Total number of cases voluntarily cleansed	82	71	23
*Total number of cases compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	—	—	57
*Total number of cases cleansed at clinic at parents' request ...	34	68	53
*Total number of cases not cleansed (left school, under age, etc.)	—	—	—

*These figures include the cases found by the School Medical Officers and the School Nurses.

Of the total schoolchild population 0.5% were found during the year to have verminous heads. This contrasts very favourably with the national figure of 5.1%.

Two children were excluded on account of uncleanliness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, "Sacker Hygienic Combs" and bottles of D.D.T. hair emulsion are issued from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY.

The Speech Therapist is employed by the Local Education Authority for 8 sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the School Nurses, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by the Hospitals Medical Staff.

During the year, 17 school children and 1 child under school age suffering from stammer, and 77 school children and 8 children under school age suffering from other forms of speech defect were referred for treatment as new cases.

A total of 54 school children and 1 child under school age suffering from stammer, and 156 school children and 8 children under school age with other speech defects received treatment, of whom 7 school children suffering from stammer, and 49 school children and 1 child under school age with other speech defects were discharged as fit.

At the end of the year cases were attending the centres as follows:—

Catton Grove Centre (Monday morning)	...	19
Churchman House Centre (Monday afternoon)	...	18
Stuart Centre (Wednesday morning)	...	6
Lakenham Centre (Wednesday morning)	...	3
Tuckswood Centre (Wednesday morning)	...	5
Churchman House Centre (Wednesday afternoon)		19
North Earlham Centre (Thursday morning)	...	11
West Earlham Centre (Thursday morning)	...	6
Larkman Lane Centre (Thursday afternoon)	...	22
Colman Road Centre (Friday morning)	...	17
Churchman House Centre (Friday afternoon)	...	16

Occasional visits were also paid to other schools for consultations with Head Teachers.

In addition, 25 cases were under observation only, and 5 cases who had been suggested as suitable for treatment were awaiting an initial interview with the Speech Therapist.

A total of 2534 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 69 by children under school age.

The Speech Therapist reports as follows:—

"During the last few months, partially deaf children have been sent to the Speech Therapist for lip-reading. These children are taught to supplement their hearing of speech by lip-reading, and also to lessen the strain caused by their deafness. Some of our 'partials' have already gained in confidence and their general approach to school work and to ordinary social intercourse has considerably improved. The handicap of deafness, even of a small degree of deafness, seems to warp a child's personality very quickly, but lip-reading helps to break down the tendency to grow inwards, and to live in a world inside himself.

"Work with Mr. Young at the Deafness Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital, and with the technicians at the Hearing Aid Clinic at the West Norwich Hospital has helped to round off problems with the 'partials.'

"During the past six months a number of visits to the East Anglian School for the Deaf at Gorleston have been paid. After seeing methods of training and lip-reading used there it has been easier to prepare children for entrance.

"These are passing thoughts—the newest branch of the work, and therefore the one uppermost in mind."

It seems more than likely that as young totally or severely deaf children are ascertained (frequently a number of years before going to school) then their parents should have the opportunity of meeting a team of trained staff who would guide them in the difficulties of bringing up such a child. In this way a number of quite deaf children whose hearing can be assisted by a deaf aid later, may be able to remain at home and attend a primary school. Such a team would have to include staff experienced in the physical and emotional problems of such children as well as some one with an ability to teach lip-reading.

CHILD GUIDANCE.

The Child Guidance Clinic has been administered since 1942 by the Psychiatric Services of the City of Norwich, in conjunction with the Education and Health Committees.

During the year, 84 Primary, 98 Secondary, and 14 Colman Road Special School children were treated at the Clinic, which is held in premises at Duke Street.

24 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) also received treatment.

(5) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

General.

There was no case of Diphtheria among school children.

Notifications of Scarlet Fever in schoolchildren decreased from 279 to 103. From investigation of contacts at home and at school 20 nasal carriers of the hæmolytic streptococcus were detected among school children. These had been cleared by the end of the year.

923 cases of Measles in schoolchildren were notified, and represented the latter part of an outbreak which began in the last quarter of 1953.

Whooping Cough cases in schoolchildren notified numbered 199 a decrease of 48 on the previous year's figure.

5 new notifications were received during the year of children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 of the children were aged 6 years, 1 aged 11 years, and 2 aged 12 years. Two of the children were admitted to a Sanatorium. One had an active lesion the others were primary infections.

3 children were notified as suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (2 Cervical Glands and 1 Meninges). The meningeal case was followed up and no other case found in the family.

20 cases of Pneumonia in schoolchildren were notified compared with 14 in 1953.

Food poisoning cases in schools increased from 5 to 21. There was no outbreak due to school meals.

There was a rise in the number of cases of Infective Hepatitis from 7 to 10.

Amongst children attending Private Schools, 4 cases of Scarlet Fever, 44 of Measles, 14 of Whooping Cough, 2 of Dysentery, 5 of Acute Poliomyelitis, (4 paralytic cases and 1 non-paralytic case); 2 of Pneumonia, 1 of Food Poisoning; and 3 of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (2 Renal and 1 Cervical Glands) were notified.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

A small epidemic of Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) occurred in Norwich in the second half of the year. Twelve cases were notified. The table on page 135 shows the cases amongst children attending schools in Norwich and to present the full picture includes three children who resided outside the city boundary.

CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Case No.	Sex.	Age Yrs.	Address	School.	Onset.	Notified.	Remarks.
1	Male	10	City	Primary	5.9.54	10.9.54	Non-Paralytic case. Admitted to hospital.
2	Female	13	City	Secondary Grammar	5.9.54	17.9.54	Non-Paralytic case. Admitted to hospital.
3	Female	14	City	Private	30.10.54	5.11.54	Paralytic case (arm). At home. Brother had abortive Poliomyelitis.
4	Female	17	County	Private	2.11.54	8.11.54	Paralytic case. Admitted to hospital. Sister a close contact of Case 3.
5	Male	9	City	Primary	14.10.54	10.11.54	Paralytic case at home. Late notification.
6	Male	12	City	Preparatory	9.11.54	13.11.54	Non-Paralytic case. Admitted to hospital.
7	Female	13	County	Secondary Grammar	29.10.54	13.11.54	Paralytic case. Admitted to hospital.
8	Male	8	City	Primary	19.11.54	22.11.54	Paralytic case. Admitted to hospital. Widespread paralysis.
9	Female	18	City	Private	23.11.54	26.11.54	Paralytic case. Admitted to hospital. Left leg affected.
10	Female	7	City	Primary	23.11.54	1.12.54	Paralytic case. Admitted to hospital. Left leg affected
11	Female	13	County	Private	14.11.54	2.12.54	Paralytic case. At home. Contact of Case 3.

The cases are presented in the order of date of notification as this form of presentation shows how an obscure pattern of behaviour in the transmission of the disease can be explained. That some cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis can present difficulty in diagnosis is revealed by the lapse of time between the date of onset and the date of notification in some instances.

Diligent search by means of questions put to the parents of cases, parents of all known contacts and school staff failed to find any links between some of the cases but was successful in tracing the chain of events involving two schools.

Case 1. The father of this 10 year pupil at a Primary School was unwell on the 18th August and off work for two weeks with symptoms suggestive of an abortive attack of Poliomyelitis. On the 22nd August the patient's brother, aged 13 years, a pupil at a Secondary Grammar School had the symptoms of an abortive attack of the disease whilst at a Scout camp. He returned to his home on the 25th and made a rapid recovery after a few days in bed. The patient remained in the Scout camp until it broke up on the 28th August, and his illness commenced on the 5th September. He was admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Norwich, on the 10th September, as a non-paralytic case of the disease, without having returned to school after the summer holidays. It would appear that there were probably three cases of the disease in this family although only one case was notified. All the boys who attended the Scout camp and two boys, who were close home contacts, remained well.

Case 2. This 13 year girl, a scholar at a Secondary Grammar School being on holiday had little contact with other children and only in the open air. From the 5th September until the 15th September she had vague symptoms which became more marked on the 16th and was admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Norwich, where the diagnosis of non-paralytic Poliomyelitis was confirmed on the 17th September.

Case 3. This pupil aged 14 years attended a Private School. She first felt unwell on the 31st October, and paralytic Poliomyelitis was diagnosed on the 5th November. Her brother, aged 8 years, attended a Preparatory School, and on the 13th and 14th October he had the symptoms and signs of an abortive attack of Poliomyelitis and returned to school on the 15th. About the same time the father of a five year old boy at the same Preparatory School had the prodromal symptoms of the disease which developed a fortnight later. As a further case (No. 6) occurred in the school on the 9th November, it was surmised that an unrecognised source of infection existed in the school and the infection was conveyed to Case 3 through her 8 year old brother.

Nine children attended a party at this home on the 2nd November, a girl was a guest in the home from the 30th October to the 2nd November, and another child had all meals with the family from the 24th to the 29th October. Furthermore, on the 1st November, she attended a small party with three more children. All these fourteen children who were exposed to infection remained well and did not develop any signs or symptoms of the disease.

The parents of this girl greatly wished to have the patient at home. This was allowed as the household could be isolated but it meant that her brother and elder sister were excluded from school for six weeks.

Case 4. This pupil of 17 years lived in Norfolk County and attended the same school as Case 3. She and her younger sister were very close friends with Case 3 and as the onset of her illness was on the 2nd November it was felt that she too was infected by the 8 year old brother of Case 3 with whom she had been a contact since his illness on the 13th—14th October.

Case 5. This boy, aged 9 years, was an only child and attended a Primary School on the northern boundary of the city. He was unwell in a vague way from the 14th October and only attended school on two days between then and the beginning of November, when weakness in his legs was first noticed. He was diagnosed as a paralytic case of the disease on the 10th November. He had little contact with other children and his class mates were unaffected. He was treated at home.

Case 6. This boy, aged 12 years, has already been mentioned. The onset of the disease was on the 9th November, and the diagnosis was confirmed on the 11th November, in the Isolation Hospital. He had few contacts outside school and they all remained well.

Case 7. This 13 year old girl was a pupil at the same Secondary Grammar School as Case 2, but lived in Norfolk County to the southwest of the city. She had prodromal symptoms of the disease on the 29th October, but felt well enough to continue at school and to join a school outing by bus to Yarmouth on the 6th November, and yet all of her class contacts remained well. She travelled by bus from her home in the County, and though not firmly established she probably used the same bus as pupils who attended the same school as Cases 3 and 4 and Case 11. It is conceivable that she might have been infected in this way.

Case 8. This little boy, aged 8 years, was a pupil at a Primary School on the southern boundary. The onset occurred on the 19th November, extensive paralysis developed rapidly and he was admitted to the Isolation Hospital two days later. He lived within 200 yards of the home of a girl who was a contact of Case 7 on the school outing to Yarmouth, but no direct association was established with this contact.

Case 9. This 18 year old pupil, who attended the same school as Cases 3 and 4, developed a paralytic form of the disease on the 23rd November. That she contracted the disease from Cases 3 and 4 was doubtful, but one of her duties as a prefect was to collect money for savings from the class of 13 year old girls. It was felt therefore that there was an intermediate case and such in fact was the case when Case 11 was notified to a District Medical Officer in Norfolk County on the 2nd December.

Case 10. This girl, aged 7 years, attended a Primary School in an area adjacent to the school mentioned in Case 8. She took ill on the 23rd November with vague symptoms from which she recovered in a few days. She returned to school for a couple of days, then was absent. Her mother accompanied her to school on the 30th November to explain her absence on the previous two days, even though on that very morning she was unable to put on her left stocking and shoe. The Headmistress advised the mother to consult the family doctor and the girl was admitted to hospital as a paralytic case of the disease on the 1st December. The interesting fact in this case was that the eight children with whom she shared a corner of the classroom were unwell around about the 23rd November, the date of onset in this case. The symptoms were vague, and mainly those of a cold, otherwise the children were unaffected but the circumstances were suspicious.

Case 11. This pupil of 13 years lived in the county and was a class contact of Case 3, and as mentioned, was considered to be the intermediate case between the cases in this school at the beginning of November and Case 9. The onset of the disease was on the 14th November, but the diagnosis was not made until the 2nd December.

This detailed account of the epidemic so far as it affected school children in Norwich reveals the problems that confront those who work with the disease. There are instances when close contact has preceded the disease, in others it has not. The train of infection has been traced in some cases yet others have occurred in which no connection was found despite intensive search. The epidemic ceased as suddenly as it started. Immunisations did not immediately precede the onset of the disease in any of these cases.

The paralytic cases from the city have made satisfactory progress, but unfortunately the boy (Case 8) has widespread paralysis and is still in hospital. Each of the two girls, Cases 9 and 10, had slight paralysis involving the muscles of the left leg and have been discharged from in-patient hospital treatment. The non-paralytic cases admitted to hospital were detained for three weeks from the date of onset of the disease.

The measures adopted to combat and circumvent the spread of infection in the schools were based on a thorough search for all possible contacts of each case. Intimate contacts were excluded from school for three weeks from the last date of contact and kept under close observation. The General Practitioners in the city were informed of the position and immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough was suspended until after Christmas. The Head Teachers of the schools involved were most co-operative. They were advised to isolate the class in which a case of the disease occurred from the rest of the school as far as was practicable. Competitive games within the school and with other schools were cancelled until a period of three weeks had elapsed from the last date of attendance at school of the last case.

It is of interest that the majority of the cases occurred in the southern part of the city and that there was a concentration of cases in the County districts to the south west of the city. Close liaison with the Public Health Department of the Norfolk County Council was most invaluable for the tracing and observation of contacts.

Dysentery.

The epidemic of Dysentery which commenced in 1953 in the City and continued into the first quarter of the present year died out but started again in a few schools late in the fourth quarter. The number of school children affected during the year was 329, 304 of whom were in the 5-14 year age group, 23 were under the age of 5 years and 2 were over 15 years. Nine school children were admitted to the Infectious Disease Hospital, Norwich, for treatment. There were in addition three children of school age not at school and five members of the teaching staff.

Cases occurred in school children attending schools in all parts of the city but the greatest number of cases came from the south western part. Table 1 shows the distribution of cases according to the type of school and the number of schools involved.

TABLE 1.

Distribution of cases according to type of school.

Type of School	No. of Schools	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Nursery	1	6	3	—	7	16
Infant	16	95	57	7	24	183
Junior	13	42	17	1	26	86
Secondary Modern	9	8	1	2	7	18
Secondary Grammar	3	6	1	—	2	9
Junior Technical ...	1	—	1	—	1	2
Private	1	1	—	—	1	2
Special Schools						
E.S.N. ...	1	9	—	—	—	9
P.D. ...	1	4	—	—	—	4
TOTAL ...	46	171	80	10	68	329

The 183 cases assigned to the Infant Schools account for more than half the total number of children but the actual sickness rate was only 3.5% compared with 18.5% for the Nursery School and 6.5% for the Special School E.S.N.

TABLE 2.

Sickness rate expressed as percentage.

Type of School	No.of Children	No. of Cases	Sickness rate % age
Nursery	87	16	18.5
Infant	5263	183	3.5
Junior	7147	86	1.2
Secondary Modern ...	4357	18	0.4
Secondary Grammar ...	2315	9	0.4
Junior Technical ...	335	2	0.6
Special Schools			
E.S.N.	138	9	6.5
P.D.	98	4	4.1

It is felt that the spread of infection occurred in some schools by means of inanimate objects such as desks, pencils or other school equipment and such modes of spread are difficult to combat in Nursery, Infant and Special Schools. The School Meals Service

was not implicated in any instance and it was not considered advisable to close a school to limit the infection.

The investigation of notified cases revealed 94 children who were excreting the Dysentery organisms without having symptoms or signs of the disease. This number is included in the total of 329 children.

Any school child found to be excreting the Dysentery organisms was excluded from school until treatment by the family doctor or in a hospital was completed, and return to school allowed when the bacteriological examination of stools at two day intervals revealed no Dysentery organisms on three consecutive occasions. School child contacts of cases of Dysentery were allowed to attend school if they had no symptoms or signs of the disease and the bacteriological examination of one stool was negative. The average length of time from the onset of Dysentery to the date of clearance as "free from infection" was three weeks.

Epidemic Vomiting.

Epidemic vomiting is a condition characterised by vomiting with or without Diarrhoea or abdominal pain. It most commonly occurs in children and in the late Autumn. The duration of the condition rarely exceeds 48 hours. Between mid September and mid October 125 children and 3 teachers were affected in three Infant Schools and one Junior School.

The bacteriological examination of stools was limited to a random sample of the affected children in the Infant Schools, but the 21 children and 1 teacher at the Junior School were excluded from school in view of the fact that there had been a case of Dysentery in the School a little earlier. The bacteriological examinations were negative for Dysentery organisms in all instances and a rapid recovery was the rule.

Influenza.

By arrangement with the Head Teachers a scheme for the collection of information of local outbreaks of influenza was brought into operation towards the end of the year. As a result of this scheme, the beginning of a widespread outbreak of influenza (Virus B) was traced. Children attending a Secondary Modern School followed by its corresponding Junior School and then the Secondary Grammar School for Girls were those first affected in the City. Children from the Barracks, where cases were reported amongst the troops, attended these schools.

Measles.

Measles is considered a mild infectious disease by many parents. However, the occurrence of complications of Measles in 56 children out of 967 notifications in age groups 5—15 years (5.7%) stresses that this disease should not be taken too lightly. The table on page 141 shows the incidence of complications in children of school age.

INCIDENCE OF COMPLICATIONS FOLLOWING MEASLES.

Month.	Age Group.	No. of Children.	Ears*	Complications.		
				Conjunctivitis.	Chest.	Other.
January	5 years	3	2 (1)			Catarrh 1
	6 years	2		1	Bronchopneumonia 1	
February	5 years	8	4 (1)		Bronchitis 3†	Measles Encephalitis 1 Laryngitis 1
	6 years	4	2 (1)		Bronchitis 2	
	12 years	1	1 (1)			
March	5 years	17	7 (3)	3	Pneumonia 1 Bronchitis 1	Swollen Glands 3 Enteritis 1 Pemphigus 1
	6 years	14	9 (3)		Bronchitis 3†	Right hemiplegia 1 Eczema 1 Enteritis 1
	7 years	3	1	1		Tonsillitis 1
April	5 years	1			Bronchitis 1	
	6 years	3	1 (1)		Bronchitis 2	
Totals		56	27	5	14	12

*The figure in brackets indicates the number of cases of discharging ear and is included in the first figure in the column.
†One case had an ear complication.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) In March, 1954 a 12 year old girl, a pupil at a Secondary Modern School was found to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis. Arrangements were made with the Chest Physician, the Director of Education and the Headmistress of the School to offer a Mantoux Test and X-ray examination of the chest to all the pupils to exclude the possibility of further cases in the school. All but seven parents gave their consent.

A total of 341 children were Mantoux tested with 1/10,000 Old Tuberculin, the negative reactors with 1/100 and 103 showed a positive reaction to the test. X-ray examination of the chest of 103 positive reactors revealed one girl with a primary complex. She was a close friend of the original case.

Dr. Sutton, the Chest Physician. remarked on the conclusion of this work :—

"It is worth examining these results a little more closely.

First, it has given us an indication that the level of infectivity in Norwich is much the same as in comparable areas elsewhere in the country. Secondly, the fact that we were able to perform a matter of 600 skin injections, read the results and X-ray nearly 100 of the positive reactors, all with I think, the minimum dislocation of either the Chest Clinic work or the work at the School, speaks well of the co-operation achieved between the Chest Clinic Staff, the Public Health Department and the Education Department. It has also been very valuable educationally, both for the children, parents and ourselves, and shows, I think, that when we come to examine the schools with a view to B.C.G. vaccination, we shall get a good response with a high proportion of the parents consenting to the vaccination."

I have to thank Dr. Sutton for the most valuable work he and his staff put into this investigaion.

(2) When the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visits the City special sessions are arranged for Teaching and Canteen Staff. Also all new Staff appointed have a chest X-ray.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL LEAVERS.

Medical Officers of Health and Chest Physicians have been concerned about the rapid increase in the tuberculosis rate in persons who have recently left school and the Minister of Health has sanctioned the use of B.C.G. vaccine by Local Authorities for the purpose of offering vaccination to 14 year old school children so that they may obtain some protection against tuberculosis in the immediate post school years.

B.C.G. vaccination requires special knowledge and experience and two members of the Health Department Staff, Dr. E. H. Gordon and Dr. C. H. B. Lawfield have been authorised to practise B.C.G. Vaccination by the Minister of Health following a period of instruction by Dr. Sutton at the Chest Clinic and at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. London.

The Heaf Multiple Pressure method of skin test has been adopted for use prior to vaccination to determine those negative reactors who should be vaccinated and eight weeks later to ensure that conversion has occurred. The parents of the positive reactors are urged to give permission for an X-ray examination of the chest to exclude the possibility of active tuberculosis and later to accept an appointment for the family contacts to visit the Mass Radiography Unit.

Two schools were visited in the autumn term, namely the Angel Road Girls' School and Lakenham Secondary Modern Boys' School; 34 children were tested and 23 received vaccination. This start on a small scale was considered advisable in order that the reaction of parents could be ascertained, experience gained and a technique developed which would interfere as little as possible with the school curriculum.

The B.C.G. programme is being enlarged in 1955 to include all the Secondary schools as soon as possible.

(6) PROVISION OF MEALS.

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

During the year 12 Primary school children were recommended under these arrangements.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is about 33, and about 85% take milk.

In 1942 the Education Committee inaugurated a scheme whereby children receiving meals could attend at the Dining Rooms during the holidays. The arrangements were continued throughout the year, with results as shown in the following table:—

Easter Vacation.
344 children attended out of 444 (77%) who expressed the wish to attend.

Whitsun Vacation.
328 out of 387 (76%).

Autumn Vacation.
394 out of 459 (86%).

Summer Vacation.
294 out of 408 (72%).

Christmas Vacation.
292 out of 416 (70%).

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools, under the terms of Circulars 119 and 278 of the Ministry of Education dated 22nd July, 1946 and 1st July, 1954 respectively. The permitted quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1954.

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infection		Pul. T.B.	Non-Pul. T.B.	Dysentery	Jaundice	Ac. Poliomyelitis	
		Cases	Carriers	Contacts Excluded	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Contacts Excluded	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Contacts Excluded
Alderman Jex	395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Angel Road	642	—	—	—	2	—	19	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Avenue Road	1193	—	—	—	5	83	11	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—
Bignold	606	—	—	—	3	29	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bluebell Road ...	429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Close	196	—	—	—	21	3	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove	525	—	—	—	5	46	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
Cavell	448	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	1
Clarkson	524	—	—	—	2	30	2	—	—	—	—	23	1	—	—
Colman Road	894	—	—	—	3	117	8	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—
Crome	210	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dowson	661	—	—	—	—	26	3	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—
Earlham Hall ...	360	—	—	—	1	71	14	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—
George White	700	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—
Gurney	469	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Heigham House ...	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Henderson	432	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Horn's Lane	276	—	—	—	—	20	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Lakenham	1635	—	—	—	6	74	8	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Larkman Lane	1026	—	—	—	2	35	11	—	—	—	—	66	—	1	3
Model	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue ...	223	—	—	—	4	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson Street	314	—	—	—	2	34	8	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—

Tuckswood	385	—	—	—	6	89	2	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	1
Wellesley	230	—	—	—	1	66	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Wensum View	720	—	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
West Earlham	261	—	—	—	1	15	2	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Willow Lane	314	—	—	—	1	17	2	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Colman Road Special ...	236	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	—
Earlham Nursery ...	87	—	—	—	1	31	10	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
City of Norwich ...	870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—
Blyth School	781	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
Junior Technical ...	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
„ Art	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notre Dame	664	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals for 1954* ...	19737	—	—	—	103	923	199	—	—	5	3	332	10	6	13
„ „ 1953 ...	19374	—	—	—	279	354	247	1	3	7	7	106	7	4	8
„ „ 1952 ...	18775	—	—	—	230	1445	218	—	2	7	6	350	8	—	7
„ „ 1951 ...	18262	—	—	—	81	107	123	—	5	1	5	308	12	3	4
„ „ 1950 ...	17365	1	—	1	69	522	355	1	1	8	5	—	55	14	21
„ „ 1949 ...	16944	—	—	1	109	633	39	1	—	6	7	20	103	4	13
„ „ 1948 ...	16572	2	—	1	233	672	111	—	—	4	7	2	71	7	23
„ „ 1947 ...	15785	4	2	3	99	210	80	—	2	5	6	—	4	14	17

*In addition there were 21 cases of Food Poisoning; 20 cases of Pneumonia; 1 case of Acute Encephalitis and 12 cases of Scabies.
The above figures are exclusive of cases occurring at Private Schools, the current year's figures for which are given on page 134.

at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Colman Road Special School for Physically Handicapped Children, and the Earlham Nursery School, where two-thirds of a pint daily is granted.

From 1st August, 1947, the Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Food has provided that one pint of milk daily at 1½d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(7) CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Medical and Dental Inspection and Treatment.

The co-operation of parents, teachers, etc., has been received as in previous years.

Children who are sent to the School Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, School Nurses, etc., have to obtain the sanction, in writing, of their parents before treatment is carried out.

The following table shows the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the Primary and Secondary Schools :—

Group.	No. of Pupils. Examined.	Parents Present. 1954.	Percentage of Parents Present. 1953.
Entrants	1940	1888 (97.0%)	96.6
Second Age Group...	2366	1500 (63.4%)	79.5
Third Age Group ...	1178	367 (31.2%)	32.7
Other Periodic Insps.	2556	2209 (86.4%)	77.3

At the Colman Road Special School for Educationally Subnormal children, of the 113 pupils examined, parents were present with 47 or 41.6%, and at the Nursery School of the 235 pupils examined, parents were present with 194 or 82.6%.

There has been no change in the arrangements for follow-up.

The co-operation of the Head Teachers and the Welfare Officers in sending children to the Clinics, and persuading parents to carry out treatment, etc., still continues.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Inspectors for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children continued to render valuable assistance. Particulars of the cases dealt with by the latter Voluntary Association are given on page 152.

(8) HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

These are referred to the School Medical Officer from various sources—the Teaching Staff, the Welfare Officers and School Nurses; occasionally they are found at the school medical inspections and clinics.

(*a*) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

All children who attend Residential Special Schools are examined by the School Medical Officer before they return after holidays.

BLIND PUPILS. 1 partially sighted boy was admitted to the East Anglian School, Gorleston, during the year. 1 blind and 3 partially sighted boys were on the register at the end of the year, and 1 partially sighted boy (under 5 years of age) was awaiting admission.

DEAF PUPILS. During the year 1 deaf boy left the East Anglian School. 3 boys (2 deaf and 1 partially deaf) and 2 girls (1 deaf and 1 partially deaf) were admitted. At the end of the year 10 boys (8 deaf and 2 partially deaf) and 8 girls (6 deaf and 2 partially deaf) were on the register. 2 girls (1 deaf and 1 partially deaf) were awaiting admission, the former child being under 5 years of age.

1 girl was also in attendance at the Mary Hare Grammar School for the deaf.

The following table shows the number of children for the past seven years who were on the registers at the appropriate boarding special schools on 31st December each year:—

	BLIND		PARTIALLY SIGHTED.		DEAF.		PARTIALLY DEAF	
Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1948	2	—	—	—	6	3	—	—
1949	2	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
1950	1	—	—	—	5	3	—	—
1951	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
1952	—	—	2	—	5	5	—	1
1953	1	—	2	—	7	6	1	1
1954	1	—	3	—	8	7	2	2

EPILEPTIC PUPILS. No children were in attendance during the year, and none was awaiting admission at the end of the year.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS. No pupils were in attendance at Boarding Special Schools during the year.

MALADJUSTED PUPILS. One boy left Colne Cottage Hostel, Cromer, during the year.

Responsibility for one boy at Colne Cottage Hostel, and one boy at Morley Hall Hostel was accepted by the Local Education Authority during the year, upon the removal of the parents into the city.

One boy was admitted to Colne Cottage Hostel, but was later transferred to an Approved School.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DELICATE PUPILS. One boy suffering from Asthma was admitted and later discharged from a Boarding Special School during the year. One girl suffering from Asthma was also admitted, and was still in attendance at the end of the year.

One boy suffering from Pseudo-Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy was still awaiting admission to a Boarding Special School at the time when his family removed from the city in July, 1954.

DIABETES. There were no children suffering from severe Diabetes attending school during 1954.

(*b*) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS.

These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils are referred to the School Medical Officer by the Education Department and by parents. Others are found at school medical inspection. They are admitted to the Special Day School, or in exceptional circumstances, may remain at ordinary schools, or where the home circumstances are unsatisfactory are recommended for Boarding Special School, but it is difficult to obtain a vacancy. Children who are ineducable are referred to the Local Health Authority.

Of the 43 new cases examined mentally during the year, 36 were referred by the Education Staff, 6 by the School Health Service, and 1 by a Consultant at the Jenny Lind Hospital. 3 children examined in previous years were re-examined during the year. 19 boys and 17 girls were recommended for admission to the Special Day School; 1 boy was recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable; 2 boys and 3 girls to remain at ordinary schools; 1 girl was certified unfit for school and was recommended for re-examination later; 1 boy and 1 girl were recommended to be re-examined upon attaining the age of 5 years, and 1 boy was recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for supervision on leaving an ordinary school.

In addition, 3 boys and 8 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examination.

1 boy and 6 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for supervision on leaving the Special School; 2 girls were recommended to continue in attendance at the Special Day School (E.S.N. Secton); 1 boy was recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable, and 1 boy (ascertained as Educationally Sub-normal and Maladjusted) was recommended for admission to a Boarding Special School.

72 boys and 66 girls (including 7 boys and 2 girls recorded under the heading of "Children Suffering from Multiple Defects" on page 169), were on the register at Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils) at the end of the year, and 4 children were awaiting admission.

Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils.

The arrangements for the admission of children to the Special Day School at Colman Road remain the same.

A School Assistant, amongst whose duties is the supervision of the younger handicapped children, commenced duties in January, 1954. On the same date, breakfasts and teas were resumed.

Fruit juices are given daily with school dinners, and fresh fruit is issued twice weekly to each child. Cod Liver Oil is also supplied daily to each child and Parrish's Food when deemed necessary.

Remedial and breathing exercises were continued for cases of asthma, bronchiectasis and collapse of lung, and for kyphosis and other deformities, the school nurse attending for three sessions weekly for this purpose. 34 children were on the list for regular exercises.

The Consultant Chest Physician has been favourably impressed by the satisfactory progress being made by most of the children suffering from bronchiectasis and asthma who attend these classes.

During the year 60 boys and 58 girls came under the supervision of Dr. Riddel at this school. 29 boys and 16 girls were admitted. 11 boys and 12 girls were certified fit to attend ordinary schools, and in addition 1 boy was transferred to a Secondary Grammar School, 1 boy and 2 girls left the city, 2 boys and 1 girl were transferred to the Colman Road Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils, and 1 boy was admitted to a Hospital School.

At the end of the year 7 boys and 3 girls were awaiting admission.

44 boys and 43 girls remained at the end of the year, who, on admission, had been found to be suffering from the following disabilities:—

Disease or Disability.	Boys.	Girls.
Category J (Delicate)—		
Malnutrition	—	1
Malnutrition and other conditions ...	1	1
Delicate	3	5
Delicate and other conditions—		
Bronchitis	4	6
Chronic Nasal Catarrh	—	1
Enuresis	4	2
Night Terrors	—	4
Petit Mal	1	—
Nervousness	—	1
Congenital Stricture of Oesophagus ...	1	—
Paralysis of Leg	1	—
Rickets	1	1
Delicate with History of Tuberculosis ...	1	2
Also Erythema Nodosum	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	4
Asthma	9	4
Bronchiectasis	4	5
Category H. (Physically Handicapped)—		
Paralysis, Deformities, etc.	7	6
TOTALS ...	44	43

(*c*) HOME TUITION.

Those handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught by the Visiting Teacher, have been examined during the year by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year 9 boys and 3 girls were being taught by this Teacher.

They were suffering from the following defects :—

BOYS :

Spina Bifida and Talipes Equinus Varus; Haemophilia (2 children); Infective Polyneuritis; Asthma; Imperforate Anus (post-operative); Amyotonia Congenita; Paralysis of lower limbs following street accident; Bilateral Congenital Dislocation of Hip-joints.

GIRLS :

Congenital Heart Disease; Paralysis following Anterior Poliomyelitis; Scoliosis.

(9) FULL-TIME COURSES OF FURTHER EDUCATION FOR DISABLED STUDENTS.

No students received training at the Norwich Institution for the Blind or elsewhere during the year.

(10) NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES.

The numbers of nursery pupils on the registers on 31st December were as under:—

Earlham Nursery School ...	...	...	87 children
Nursery Class, Catton Grove School		...	35 „

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

The facts disclosed by medical inspection at the Earlham Nursery School during the year, and the total results attained were as follows :—

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections.	"Specials" at School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Total Defects Treated†.	Total Defects Cured†.
Skin	7	—	7	1	1	—
Eye :						
Vision and Squint	12	—	12	5	1	1 (Glasses prescribed)
Other	3	—	3	1	1	1
Ear :						
Hearing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose or Throat ...	19	—	19	3	5	5
Speech	2	1	3	1	—	—
Cervical Glands ...	4	—	4	1	—	—
Heart and Circulation	4	—	4	1	2	—
Lungs	14	—	14	—	1	—
Developmental :						
Hernia	8	—	8	5	—	—
Other	7	—	7	—	—	—
Orthopædic :						
Posture	—	—	—	—	1	—
Flat Foot ...	5	—	5	5	1	—
Other	26	—	26	5	1	—
Nervous System :						
Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	7	—	7	—	1	—
Psychological :						
Developmental ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stability ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition ...	1	—	1	1	1	—
Other	7	1	8	7	2	1

†These columns include cases referred from previous years, cases treated by the School Nurses at District Minor Ailments Clinics, etc.

(11) MISCELLANEOUS.

General Condition of Pupils. The following table shows the classification of the general condition of pupils inspected during the years 1948-1954:—

Year.	A (Good).		B (Fair).		C (Poor).	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1948 ...	3366	34.2	5179	52.6	1299	13.2
1949 ...	3015	33.0	4776	52.3	1345	14.7
1950 ...	3415	35.1	4953	50.9	1355	14.0
1951 ...	3773	36.9	5204	50.9	1244	12.2
1952 ...	3738	39.0	4722	49.3	1122	11.7
1953 ...	4663	42.2	5195	47.1	1181	10.7
1954 ..	3732	44.5	3955	47.2	701	8.3

Home Visiting. The following-up arrangements by the School Nurses, etc., have not been altered during the year. 835 home visits were recorded by the School Nurses in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

39 children were involved in families referred during the year by the Welfare Officers or by the School Medical Officers to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Deaths. There were 6 recorded deaths of school children, compared with 5 in the previous year. The causes of death were:—Accidental Drowning, 1; Left Hypernephroma, 1; Pertussis and Bronchopneumonia, 1; Acute Perforated Appendicitis, 1; Tetanus, 1; Bronchopneumonia and Oedema of Glottis, 1.

Juvenile Delinquency. I am informed that there were 244 cases of juvenile delinquency during the year. 214 boys and 30 girls—a decrease of 63 cases.

Remand Homes. 11 boys and 8 girls were admitted during the year, compared with 19 boys and 2 girls in 1953.

Distribution of Medical Foods Through the Infant Welfare Centres. During the year, 1340 individual school children were supplied through the Infant Welfare Centres with a total of 1672 lbs. of Oil and Malt, 1350 lbs. of Virol, 1466 eight-ounce bottles of Parrish's Food, 12 lbs. of Virolax, and 406 lbs. of Glucose; having been recommended for this either during the course of School Medical Inspection, or at one of the School Clinics. The cost is borne by the Education Committee.

Examination of Teachers, Etc. Examinations have been made as follows:—133 newly appointed teachers; 1 teacher following prolonged absence owing to sickness; 56 students prior to commencing at college.

Examination of Children Temporarily Resident in the City. 6 children, members of travelling entertainment troupes visiting Norwich, were medically examined upon arrival, and all were found to be fit. 22 re-examinations were made (all fit).

Food Hygiene. Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene. During the year the Code of Practice and the information available to the Kitchen Staff was revised.

Although Dysentery was fairly prevalent in one part of the City early in the year, none of the Canteen Staffs was involved.

Medical examination of all Canteen Staff is undertaken before employment and this includes a full history and bacteriological examination. Staff are encouraged to report any significant illness.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(Including Nursery and Special Schools.)

TABLE I.

Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary Schools.

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups—

Entrants	1940
Number of other Periodic Inspections	2307
Nursery School	235

Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Section):—

Age	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	2	9	9	10	13	5	17	12	19	15	2	113

Grand Total ...	4595

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections—

Primary Schools	1385
Nursery School	1
Colman Road Special School	90

Number of Re-inspections—

Primary Schools	6923
Nursery School	1
Colman Road Special School	972
Grand Total ...	9372

C.—Pupils Found to Require Treatment.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and infestation with Vermin).

(Note—No individual pupil recorded more than once in any column of this table.)

Age-groups. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table 11A. (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
Nursery School ...	—	33	33
Entrants	26	421	432
Other Periodic Insps.	79	503	528
Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Sec.)	6	113	113
Grand Total ...	111	1070	1106

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection i the Year Ended 31st December, 1954.

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	107	83	333	6
Eye—				
Vision	111	99	274	14
Squint	59	44	44	7
Other	35	19	40	2
Ear—				
Hearing	12	29	24	13
Otitis Media ...	18	31	17	2
Other	4	6	27	3
Nose or Throat ...	187	315	83	19
Speech	22	49	45	5
Cervical Glands ...	11	114	7	5
Heart and Circulation	49	40	23	—
Lungs	59	75	35	5
Developmental—				
Hernia	21	67	10	3
Other	7	118	2	5
Orthopædic—				
Posture	10	23	4	4
Flat Foot ...	24	29	8	2
Other	126	268	38	5
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy ...	8	6	6	1
Other	35	90	29	15
Psychological—				
Developmental ...	116	8	29	9
Stability	4	6	7	3
Other	346	129	277	31

).—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected during the Year in age Groups up to 31st December, 1954.

Age-Groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery School ...	235	78	33.2	136	57.9	21	8.9
Entrants	1940	875	45.1	949	48.9	116	6.0
Other Periodic Insps.	2307	998	43.3	1119	48.5	190	8 2
Colman Rd. Spec. School (E.S.N. Sec.)	113	31	27.4	49	43.4	33	29.2
Total ...	4595	1982	43.1	2253	49.0	360	7.9

TABLE III.

Infestation with Vermin.

(i) Total number of examinations in the Schools by School Nurses and other authorised persons ... 41174

(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—
(*a*) by School Nurses, etc. 79
(*b*) by Medical Officers 2

(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944). ... ... Nil.

(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act. 1944) ... ... Nil.

(v) Number of pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority 21

(vi) Number of pupils cleansed by parents 60

(vii) Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons 3.6

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1954.

Group I.—Diseases of the Skin (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Ringworm—Scalp		
X-Ray Treatment	—	—
Other Treatment	—	5*
Ringworm—Body	8	2
Scabies	4	—
Impetigo	29	2
Other Skin Diseases	2176	57
Total ...	2217	66

*Including 1 case treated by X-Ray in 1953 but not certified fit until 1954.

Group II.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	292	16
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report)	376*	12
Total ...	668	28
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were:		
(*a*) Prescribed	179*	9
(*b*) Obtained	193*†	8

*Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

†Includes a number of spectacles that were prescribed in 1953, but not obtained until 1954.

GROUP III.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received Operative Treatment—		
(*a*) for diseases of the ear ...	—	4
(*b*) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	486
(*c*) for other nose and throat conditions	—	14
Received other forms of treatment ...	259	141
TOTAL ...	259	645

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(*a*) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	13	
(*b*) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments	By the Authority. —*	Otherwise. 294†

There were 18 cases having other forms of treatment provided by the Authority, other than through a clinic or out-patient department.
Includes 44 cases under observation at the clinic.
In addition there was 1 case having another form of treatment provided otherwise.

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics.	Elsewhere.
Number of Pupils treated at the Child Guidance Clinics	98	—

GROUP VI.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	174	—

Group VII.—Other Treatment Given.

Defect or Disease	Number of Cases Treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
(*a*) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	3122	30
(*b*) Other:—		
(1) Cervical Glands ...	18	6
(2) Heart and Circulation ...	127	27
(3) Lungs	116	99
(4) Developmental—		
Hernia	—	21
Other	—	12
(5) Nervous System—		
Epilepsy	—	31
(6) Psychological—	85	30
Other		
Developmental ...	146	—
(7) Other	809	154
Total ...	4423	410

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers:—			
	(*a*) Periodic age groups			43
	(*b*) Specials			3816
	(*c*) Total (Periodic and Specials)			3859
(2)	Number found to require treatment			3840
(3)	Number referred for treatment			3840
(4)	Number actually treated			3485
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment			7206
(6)	Half-days devoted to	Inspection 1 Treatment 1800*	Total	1801
(7)	Fillings ...	Permanent Teeth 1591 Temporary Teeth 122	Total	1713
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled ...	Permanent Teeth 1083 Temporary Teeth 110	Total	1193
(9)	Extractions ...	Permanent Teeth 751 Temporary Teeth 5145	Total	5896
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions			2821
(11)	Other Operations	Permanent Teeth 978 Temporary Teeth 431	Total	1409

*This figure represents the number of half-days devoted to the treatment of both Primary and Secondary Scholars, as no half-days are devoted to the treatment of Primary Scholars especially.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TABLE I.

Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Secondary Schools.

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups:—

Second Age Group	Boys	1301	
	Girls	1065	
			2366
Third Age Group	Boys	565	
	Girls	613	
			1178
Number of other Periodic Inspections ...	Boys	22	
	Girls	227	
			249
		Grand Total ...	3793

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	Boys	363	
	Girls	455	
			818
Number of Re-inspections	Boys	1454	
	Girls	1626	
			3080
		Grand Total ...	3898

C.—Pupils Found to Require Treatment.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age-groups. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIA. (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
Second Age Group—			
Boys	78	239	281
Girls	96	231	268
Third Age Group—			
Boys	29	70	86
Girls	43	105	136
Other Periodic Insps.—			
Boys	5	10	15
Girls	28	42	66
Grand Total ...	279	697	852

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1954.

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	94	68	249	3
Eye—				
Vision	279	182	237	8
Squint	13	11	3	2
Other	35	22	23	1
Ear—				
Hearing	7	9	2	—
Otitis Media ...	9	11	1	1
Other	3	10	8	—
Nose or Throat ...	41	83	11	6
Speech	13	14	5	—
Cervical Glands ...	1	20	—	—
Heart and Circulation	30	35	15	1
Lungs	24	37	5	4
Developmental—				
Hernia	7	16	—	—
Other	24	49	10	1
Orthopædic—				
Posture	25	62	18	—
Flat Foot ...	36	22	8	—
Other	60	96	22	5
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy ...	10	6	—	—
Other	23	35	6	1
Psychological—				
Developmental ...	1	1	1	—
Stability	1	—	—	1
Other	243	138	105	10

B.—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils

Inspected during the Year in Age Groups up to 31st December, 1954.

Age-groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Second Age Group—							
Boys	1301	510	39.2	633	48.7	158	12.1
Girls	1065	542	50.9	441	41.4	82	7.7
Third Age Group—							
Boys	565	228	40.4	270	47.8	67	11.8
Girls	613	349	56 9	245	40.0	19	3.1
Other Periodic Insps.							
Boys	22	5	22.7	10	45.5	7	31.8
Girls	227	116	51.1	103	45.4	8	3.5
Total	3793	1750	46.1	1702	44.9	341	9.0

TABLE III.

Infestation with Vermin.

(i) Total number of examinations in the Schools by School Nurses and other authorised persons ... 14108

(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—

(*a*) by School Nurses, etc. 24

(*b*) by Medical Officers 2

(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ... ... Nil.

(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ... ... Nil.

(v) Number of pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority 6

(vi) Number of pupils cleansed by parents ... ... 2(

(vii) (*a*) Total number of visits to Secondary Grammar School (girls) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons ... 1

(*b*) Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons in the Secondary Modern Schools 3.3

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1954.

Group I.—Diseases of the Skin (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Ringworm—Scalp		
X-Ray Treatment	—	—
Other Treatment	—	1
Ringworm—Body	6	—
Scabies	2	—
Impetigo	12	—
Other Skin Diseases	1150	34
Total ...	1170	35

Group II.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	143	11
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report)	477*	21
TOTAL ...	620	32
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were:		
(*a*) Prescribed	268*	20
(*b*) Obtained	260*	16

*Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

Group III.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Total number treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received Operative Treatment—		
(*a*) for diseases of the ear ...	—	—
(*b*) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	12
(*c*) for other nose and throat conditions	—	—
Received other forms of treatment ...	119	49
TOTAL ...	119	61

Group IV.—Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

(*a*) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	1	
(*b*) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments	By the Authority. —*	Otherwise. 119†

*There were 107 cases having exercises in school, and 2 cases having other forms of treatment provided by the Authority other than through a clinic or out-patient department.

†Includes 22 cases under observation at the clinic.

Group V.—Child Guidance Treatment.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics.	Elsewhere.
Number of Pupils treated at the Child Guidance Clinics	98	—

Group VI.—Speech Therapy.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	37	—

Group VII.—Other Treatment Given.

Defect or Disease	Number of Cases Treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
(*a*) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	1396	15
(*b*) Other:—		
(1) Cervical Glands ...	5	1
(2) Heart and Circulation ...	74	10
(3) Lungs	15	41
(4) Developmental—		
Hernia	—	5
Other	—	23
(5) Nervous System—		
Epilepsy	—	20
Other	27	8
(6) Psychological—		
Developmental ...	1	—
(7) Other	359	49
Total ...	1877	172

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers:—				
	(*a*) Periodic age groups				756
	(*b*) Specials				1690
	(*c*) Total (Periodic and Specials)				2446
(2)	Number found to require treatment				2302
(3)	Number referred for treatment				2302
(4)	Number actually treated				1895
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment ...				6868
(6)	Halfdays devoted to { Inspection 7. Treatment. None especially. Secondary Scholars are treated with Primary Scholars.				
(7)	Fillings ...	Permanent Teeth	5558	Total	5558
		Temporary Teeth	—		
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled ...	Permanent Teeth	3737	Total	3737
		Temporary Teeth	—		
(9)	Extractions ...	Permanent Teeth	1400	Total	1938
		Temporary Teeth	538		
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions				725
(11)	Other Operations	Permanent Teeth	1597	Total	1627
		Temporary Teeth	30		

	Children with multiple defects.	At other Institutions	—	1	1
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	—	1	1
		At no School or Institution ...	—	2	2†
Category A	Blind Pupils.	At Special Schools for the Blind	1	—	1
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Category B	Partially Sighted Pupils.	At Special Schools for the Blind or partially Blind	3	—	3
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	1	—	1‡
Category C	Deaf Pupils.	At Special Schools for the Deaf	8	7	15
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1‡
Category D	Partially Deaf Pupils.	At Special Schools for the Deaf or partially Deaf	2	1	3
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	6	8	14§
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

†Includes 1 girl being taught by the Visiting Teacher.
‡On Waiting List for admission to Special School of appropriate type. (Under 5 years of age).
§Includes 6 boys and 7 girls insufficiently deaf to require education at a Special School, and 1 girl on Waiting List for admission to Special School.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area—*Continued.*

			Boys	Girls	Total
Category E	Educationally Subnormal Pupils.	At Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Children ...	65	64	129
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	2	2	4‡
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Children with Disability of mind.	Notified during the year to the Local Health Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School	3	2	5
		(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children	—	—	—
		Educationally Subnormal Children notified on leaving School on or before attaining the age of 16	2	6	8

‡On Waiting List for admission to Special School for E.S.N. Children.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—*Continued.*

			Boys	Girls	Total
Category F	Epileptic Pupils (children suffering from severe Epilepsy).	At Special Schools	—	—	—
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	6	5	11
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution . .	—	—	—
Category G	Maladjusted Pupils.	At Special Schools	—	—	—
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	2	—	2§
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Category H	Physically Handicapped Pupils.	At Special Schools	7	6	13*
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	7	1	8†
		At other Institutions	2	2	4
		At no School or Institution ...	7	3	10‖

§At Hostels for Maladjusted Pupils, and attending Ordinary Day Schools.
*At Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School).
†Includes 1 boy on Waiting List for Day Special School.
‖Includes 6 boys and 2 girls being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—*Continued.*

			Boys	Girls	Total
Category I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech (requiring special educational treatment).	At Special Schools	—	—	—
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Category J	Delicate Pupils.	At Special Schools	37	38	75*
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	6	3	9§
		At other Institutions	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	3	—	3‡

*Includes 37 boys and 37 girls at Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School), and 1 girl at Boarding Special School.
§On Waiting list for Day Special School.
‡Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

Roberts Printers (Norwich) Ltd, 30-34 Botolph Street, Norwich